THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 211

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Dads' Draft Date Not Set; Eden: No 'Terms' to Italy; Georgia Lowers Vote Age

The World's Day—August 4, 1943

Boston: No Accurate Date for Fathers' Draft

No accurate date for induction of fathers in Massachusetts can be set, declared Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, although "pure guesswork" might set Nov. 1, he said today. [Page 3.]

Pleasure-driving ban is found by Registry of Motor Vehicles to have driven nearly 30,000 motorists off Massachusetts highways in last year. [Page 3.]

Charlesbank Beach was reopened today by the Park Department upon orders of Health Commissioner G. Lynn Gately. The beach, a favorite swimming place for boys and girls of the North and West end was closed last Thursday because of alleged pollution.

A fact-finding tour of some 43 cities and towns of Eastern Massachusetts where the meat shortage situation is particularly acute is being made today by G. S. Laswell of the Meat Branch, Food Ration Division, Washington, D. C.

Expansion of the Social Security program to place unemployment compensation on a national basis and to provide sickness and disability benefits favored by George E. Bigge, Social Security Board member, in a speech today before the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention delegates. [Page 2.]

In Europe: No Terms Offered to Italy, Eden Says

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reiterated in the House of Commons that the Allies had offered Italy no peace terms when asked how it happened that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had spoken of "honorable conditions of peace" in his recent broadcast to the Italian people.

In Italy, the new cabinet has been summoned by Premier Marshal Badoglio to meet tomorrow, Rome Radio reported, making no mention of any peace talks.

Promotion of Eberhard von Mackensen. German Army Group Commander, to the rank of Colonel General, has been announced by the Berlin Radio. General von Mackensen is son of Field Marshal von Mackensen of World War I fame, and a brother of the German Ambassador to Italy.

Nation-wide Church Week in the Netherlands was observed recently with special meetings throughout the country, according to Religious News Service in a dispatch out of Lisbon. Observance of the Week, scheduled early in May, had to be postponed because of disturbed conditions at that time.

A purge of Nazi generals, including Gen. Guenther von Kluge, is reported to be imminent, because of the failure of the German offensive at Kursk. Hitler is said to have berated the Generals at a meeting of the Military Council, pounding the table and shouting that he would seek younger, more tractable officers to carry out his orders.

Speculation on the significance of a meeting in Rome of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastic Affairs has been roused since the Rome Radio announced the conference, pointing out that this body has charge of all affairs between the Holy See and foreign governments, and also of matters submitted to it by the Pope through the Papal Secretary of State.

Polish patriots have executed five more German officials, three members of the German Labor Office in Warsaw, an engineer and an architect, the British Radio reports.

Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu conferred with the Swiss, Spanish, and Portuguese envoys to Turkey, and shortly afterwards with the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. Subject of the conference was not disclosed, but was believed to concern the Allied warning to neutral countries against offering asylum to Axis war leaders.

National: Georgia Elects to Lower Voting Age

Georgia apparently became the first state in the union to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years following incomplete returns from yesterday's general election.

Allis-Chalmers maintenance and production workers at Springfield, Ill., were asked "Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?" in a secret election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the first plant election under the new antistrike law.

Mrs. Frances Gros, convicted in Los Angeles on Federal charges of conspiracy and failure to register as a German Government agent, is to get a new trial by order of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which reviewed an earlier decision and required Government attorneys to file further briefs.

North Dakota's request for 15,000 troops to aid in the harvest fields was approved by War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt, Gov. John Moses announced, and has been sent to the War Department for final approval.

Thomas L. Bailey of Meridian, Miss., former House speaker, took a 2,000-vote lead over Lieut. Gov. Dennis Murphree in a race to buck Mike Conner, top man, in the Aug. 24 Mississippi second Democratic primary.

Washington: Shift to C-46 Metal Planes Ordered

Cancellation of two contracts for production of Curtiss C-76 Caravans, an all wood transport plane, and conversion to C-46 metal Commando planes at the Higgins Company, New Orleans, and Curtiss-Wright plant at Louisville, Ky., was announced by the War Department.

Officers of 15 railway labor unions approved a strike ballot but agreed not to issue it pending further conferences with railroad officials, starting Friday.

Delivery services by coal and wood dealers in labor shortage areas will have to be reduced to the barest minimum, the War Manpower Commission ordered, if dealers are to get hiring aid.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Army Rating Harder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Fathers now facing military conscription stand a greatly reduced chance of getting a commission.

Military officials said today the road to an Army officers' rating has not been closed, but they declared it has become considerably rockier in recent months.

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Overseas Vote Of Bay Staters In the Balance

'44 national election may not get ballots of members of armed forces unless law is changed.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Several thousand Massachusetts men and women in the armed forces will be unable to vote in the important national election next year unless some major changes in the Bay State law are made, it was disclosed today.

Legislation adopted at the last session of the General Court, permitting next of kin to ask that a ballot be sent to men and women in service, was designed to facilitate voting by men and women away from home, but did not take into consideration the important time element which is the greatest stumbling block. Formerly servicemen had to write to their respective State secretaries and ask for a ballot.

Under the present election setup in Massachusetts, ballots cannot be made ready for mailing to servicemen much before a month preceding the election. To be counted the ballot must be back to the Secretary of State's office before the close of polls on election day.

Not Time Enough

With American soldiers and sailors fighting in the far corners of the earth it is at once apparent that a month isn't nearly long enough. In its local election last March the Town of Brookline received one ballot back from Alaska. It was the only ballot mailed outside of the United States to get back on time, and, according to Arthur Shinners, Town Clerk, it was sent air mail both ways. Other ballots, he said, didn't get back until two or three weeks after the election. In the 1942 State election very little absentee voting was done by servicemen.

To correct this situation, Mr. Shinners and Raymond H. Greenlaw, both members of the Special Legislative Commission on Election Laws, have advocated that the dates for filing nomination papers and for the State primary be moved up four or five weeks, thus extending the time between naming of the candidates and the actual election.

Considerable support for this plan has developed and such organizations as the Massachusetts Civic League have indicated an interest in the matter.

Against Midsummer Primary

There are, however, strong arguments against the proposal. Moving up of the primary date, which next year will be Sept. 19, would bring the preliminary contest into August. Political leaders have indicated that a midsummer

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Terrific Fire Rakes Sicilian Defenses; Hull Defends State Department Policy; No Peace 'Feelers' From Italy to U. S.

Men efficient, program sound, says Secretary in rebuttal to recent criticism.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today stoutly defended the State Department against an accumulating array of criticism alleging it to be ill-equipped both in officials of caliber and continuity of ideas to handle the growing ramifications of a wide-awake American foreign policy.

The veteran Secretary of State found occasion for his defense in a press-conference request for comment on a report published in the New York Times announcing that administrative experts had found that conflicting personalities and policies within the Department were impairing its efficiency and that this state of affairs had been called to the attention of the White House.

Mr. Hull replied warmly that the State Department was functioning efficiently and said he was prepared to give a full accounting of his labors at any time to any individual or agency. His feeling in the matter was indicated by the fact that he permitted reporters to quote him directly.

Full Accounting Ready

"I might say that, having been in the Department for some 10 years and more and charged with all responsibilities of administration, I think I know what is going on in the Department," he declared. "It functions efficiently and I am prepared at any time to give the fullest accounting to any person or agency."

Criticism of the State Department began when American representatives in North Africa commenced their dealings with Admiral Jean Darlan and continued with the undercover campaign against Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Recently, criticism has burst forth anew with the State Department—Office of War Information policy breakdown which permitted the OWI radiocast terming the Italian Monarch a "moronic little King."

Now has come the suspicion that the velvet-glove technique toward Marshal Pietro Badoglio of Italy has failed to persuade him to surrender Italy unconditionally, and the critics are expressing new apprehension that the State Department is missing fire and failing in its objectives because it is trying

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Associated Press Radiophoto

'Long Live Free Italy'

Crowds in Rome after the fall of Mussolini are shown reading the newspaper headline. The picture, transmitted by radio from Stockholm to New York, was reportedly received from a Rome agency.

Nazis Hold Rome's Troops in Balkans; Albanian Attacks on Axis Well Timed

How near to the breaking point is the vulnerable Balkan bastion of Hitler's Fortress Europe as Italy gropes to get out of the war and Allied striking power rises to phenomenal heights? An encouraging view of the precariousness of the Nazi position in the Balkans is presented by Mr. Harrison in two articles, of which the following is the second.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 4—Concise information on guerrilla warfare in Albania, where Italian troops are today reported to be encountering serious difficulties, now is available here. These reports on the country which has not figured prominently in Balkan news give a further view of the extent to which Axis troubles in Albania are increasing and indicate that they are being tied in with patriotic resistance in neighboring Yugoslavia and Greece.

The most bitter guerrilla warfare in Albania seems to be occurring in the southern and southwestern portions of the Country, which strategically are the most important, since they lie closest to Italy. During the end of June and the beginning of July, Albanian bands ambushed at least four Italian columns and killed nearly 600 men, also destroying many trucks and capturing sizable amounts of ammunition and arms.

Perhaps the major Albanian success this month was in forcing the Italians to burn down their own barracks at Premet and to abandon this town, which controls the Vyose River Valley into Greece. This achievement came after the Albanian attack upon the town in which 200 Italians were killed, several armored cars, automobiles and trucks destroyed, and some trucks and autos captured.

Important Strategically

The Vyose River valley is one of the most important strategically in the country, since it connects one of the present centers of Greek guerrilla resistance with the flat Albanian coastal plain near the Port of Valona. Valona itself is but 50 miles from the Italian mainland.

These details on Albanian guerrilla successes coincide with recent reports from Turkey that Gen. Alberto Pariani, Commander in Chief of Italian Forces in Albania, has left the Country for Rome. He reportedly is accompanied by the Albanian "Quisling" Prime Minister Ekrem Libohova, while appeals have been made to the Albanian people to remain calm and disciplined.

One Albanian guerrilla attack last month showed how Axis trouble in one part of the Balkans brings more trouble elsewhere. In order to suppress the Albanians, the Italians sent out a column from Yannina in Greece, but the former blew up the Berat Bridge over the Vyose on the Albanian-Greek frontier.

Column Wiped Out

When Greek guerrillas saw the Italian column held up, they attacked vigorously and wiped it out.

In late June, guerrillas from the

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Badoglio Denounced By Haile Selassie

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 4

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in a telegram to the News Chronicle denounced Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's new Premier, as "the man who carried out Mussolini's orders to use poison gas against my people."

While rejoicing over Mussolini's "exit in disgrace," the Emperor asserted that "in declaring that the war continued, Badoglio pursued his former master's policy. To have got rid of Mussolini without getting rid of Fascist tendencies would be little gain to the lovers of freedom."

Peace Groups In Italy Lack Clear-Cut Plan

MADRID, Aug. 4 (AP)—Premier Pietro Badoglio's regime has slowly but firmly imposed upon Italy a military dictatorship of the toughest type, and the prospects of an Italian surrender now are lessening, according to Italians who left Rome only last Sunday.

While the Italian people in general are anxious for peace, these new arrivals in Spain declared, the peace movement lacks clear-cut leadership, and Marshal Badoglio shows every sign of doing his best to keep it so.

Peace demonstrations which followed the fall of Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime enabled Marshal Badoglio and his military followers to ascertain the possible leaders, they said, and many of these were jailed.

The disorders were put down by the application of the "big stick" method, and while it is possible that the whole Italian fabric of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The United States Government has received nothing to indicate that Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government in Italy has put out peace feelers, so far as the State and War Departments were informed today.

Secretary of State Hull said he had seen nothing on the Italian situation beyond press dispatches.

The State Department exchanges information promptly with the military services day and night, Mr. Hull said, so that anything that reaches one department is communicated immediately to the other.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 4—One of the primary reasons why Premier Pietro Badoglio's new Italian regime hasn't come to terms with the United Nations, it is believed here, is the situation in the Balkans.

As soon as the Italian crisis developed the Germans moved swiftly to strengthen their position in the Balkans, and Premier Badoglio is said to fear that if he makes peace with the United Nations, Italy's erstwhile Axis partner will immediately capture or destroy an estimated 27 to 30 divisions of Italian troops quartered in Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece. Apparently the Germans have succeeded in blocking all efforts of the Italian soldiers to return to Italy.

Premier Badoglio, it is said, feels that these troops, which are above the average in quality and discipline, are needed to preserve order in Italy after an armistice has been signed and in case civil war should break out in the peninsula.

Some support for this theory would seem to be found in presumably well authenticated reports that the Germans have disarmed Italian troops in Crete and at Larissa in Greece. There are also other indications that the

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Russians say recapture of Orel very close; Europe bombed with 21,520 tons in July.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

One of the greatest concentrations of artillery, aerial and naval fire the war has seen is being directed against Axis lines in northeastern Sicily.

Some observers at Allied Headquarters in Africa believe complete collapse of enemy resistance may be only a matter of hours. The Germans are throwing fighter-bombers from other fronts into the fray, but they apparently realize the fight is hopeless, for the movement of ground reinforcements across the Messina Strait has ceased.

There are signs of impending breaks in at least four places in the German lines. Fresh American troops have gained up to six miles along the Tyrrhenian coast, with Milazzo, 20 miles from Messina, as their next objective.

American and Canadian troops have gained from three to five miles in the Troina sector and are only five miles from Bronte, key point on the Axis' lone remaining north-south lateral communications link. Once this town is taken, the enemy forces will be cut in half. "Very satisfactory progress" is being made by the British in the outskirts of Catania. And American heavy cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats are firing big shells into Axis fortifications, 43 miles west of Messina.

This latter development is especially significant. The presence of heavy American cruisers in the narrow arc between the Sicilian north shore and the Italian mainland may presage an immediate invasion of Italy. London dispatches say Premier Badoglio's temporizing has led to a growing conviction that this is the only course left open to the Allies.

Naples has been bombed again in some force, but the Allies are still delaying the threatened all-out air offensive against Italy.

Just by way of warning, however, the Army has issued a few breath-taking statistics on American air operations over Sicily, Sardinia and the Italian boot during July. In four weeks United States planes flew 12,583 offensive sorties [a sortie is one flight by one plane]; bombers dropped 12,460 tons of explosives; gunners destroyed 342 enemy planes and probably destroyed 54 more, and three Axis ships were sunk and 10 damaged.

Meantime, another crushing defeat and one of even greater military significance than the fall of Sicily and the invasion of Italy appears to be facing the Axis in Russia. Moscow advices have dropped their cautious overtones of the past few days and assert openly that the recapture of Orel appears inevitable. Main spearheads of the attacking Red Armies are now only five miles from the city. And one report says the German escape corridor west of Orel has been reduced to 13 miles. If this can be closed, the German disaster at Stalingrad will play a repeat performance.

The RAF gave Germany a respite last night, but the British Air Ministry struck a telling blow at German morale by announcing that 21,520 tons of bombs had been dropped on Europe in July.

Sicily:

Axis Pounded From Air, Sea and Land

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said huge formations of United Nations bombers and fighter-bombers joined with British and American warships and hundreds of batteries of field artillery in hammering the Axis fixed defenses.

The full fury of the tremendous

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Crusaders Carry World Unity To Midwest on Nonparty Basis

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Modern congressional circuit riders are touring the Midwest today in bipartisan teams, preaching the virtues of the Burton-Ball-Hatch-Hill postwar resolution, and advocating closest co-operation with other nations for a system of collective security after the war.

Of these speakers, Senator Carl D. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, have just returned to Washington after carrying the international proposal by train and bus, by automobile and airplane in a zigzag route through Iowa, with Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota in a typical bipartisan, two-man team.

Where Senator Hatch left off, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri took on, and the Truman-Judd combination, one Democrat and one Republican, is carrying its message into big towns and little villages, through Nebraska.

Senator Ball took two swings through the West and is confident that the postwar-co-operation-for-peace measures will be indorsed.

"This thing is gathering size like a snowball," he said, "and from present appearances we will have enough speakers to carry the issue to the country through September." Senator Bell expressed surprise at statements attributed to American Legion Commander Roane Waring, who came out Sunday against an International Police Force. He implied that Commander Waring had misunderstood the proposal.

All told, nine different congressional teams are expected to go out and "stump the sticks" in the current congressional holiday, while other legislators are resting and relaxing.

Already, it is believed, they are having some effect, and their earnest and vigorous explanations may incidentally bring pressure upon the forthcoming Republican Party meeting at Mackinac Island, Michigan, Sept. 6 and 7, at which the Postwar Committee of 49 will try to draw up a co-operation plank satisfactory to all wings of the Republican Party.

Co-authors of the Senate "B-2, H-3" resolution, Senators Hatch, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, and Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, are all joining in the new bipartisan stump-speaking tours, so arranged that in each case they will be paired with congressional members of rival parties.

Senator Hatch was encouraged by his trip and reported that so far

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But He's in the Army Now

Wide World from United States Signal Corps

Love at First Sight in Tennessee

This picture gives away an important military secret. Who could fail to guess what the weather is like in Tennessee, where this infantryman is on maneuvers with the Second Army? Private First Class Steve Dozza of Richmond, Ind., can at least take a look as his unit takes a break while marching through a town in maneuver area.

Yanks Put 'Hep' to Aussie Slang

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — It meant a lot of yakka, compiling those soldier dictionaries of Australian and New Zealand slang, but the Army didn't want the folks Down Under to get the idea that our G. I. Joes were a bunch of jackaroos fresh from the woop-woop—and that's the dinkum oil.

Yakka, the Army special service division explains, means hard work; a jackaroo is a tenderfoot on a sheep ranch; the woop-woop or bush is the hinterland or sticks, and dinkum oil is what is known locally as the real McCoy.

Departing somewhat from usual War Department literary style, the service booklet declares in an enthusiastic foreword:

"You won't find New Zealanders taking any back seat when it comes to tossing the lingo around and you may find yourself slow on the uptake until you get hep."

That goes double for the folks down Sydney way, the Australian volume makes clear. The Diggers (Australians) are bonzer (super) users of the picturesque and colorful phrase, and wouldn't give a zack (sixpence) for a wowser (stuffed shirt) who spoke the stuff straight.

Only a fair nark (New Zealand for a very unpleasant person) would skite (boast) that the rich phrases of Auckland surpass the Melbourne vernacular, or vice versa. A New Zealander who told you that his boss went crook a fair treat would expect you to understand that his employer had given vent to his wrath in a big way.

The Army's glossaries prepare its charges for almost any contingency, including the remote possibility of a three-day pass which might make possible a shivoo, or party.

A sheila, it explains, is a girl.

A cliner is another.

With that, the special service division drops the bundle (gives up).

Wacs at Edwards First In N. E. to Take Oath

War Activities in New England

Officially becoming Wacs instead of Waacs, enlisted members of the Women's Army Corps at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens will be sworn in as a regular part of the Army in ceremonies today and tomorrow.

At 7 o'clock this evening, the unit at Edwards will become the first in New England to take the oath of office, administered by Col. Howard S. Patterson, Camp Executive Officer, in the absence of Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Commander.

Capt. Josephine T. Dyer, Wac commander at Edwards, said she expected the large majority of the women would be sworn in, although there will be some rejections for cause, and a very small percentage probably may decide to return to civilian life.

Although the oath will be administered for enlisted personnel tonight, similar ceremonies for the officers will be held at a later date.

At Fort Devens, the Wac unit at the disbanding Fourth WAAC Training Center will be sworn in in ceremonies tomorrow at 2 p. m., with the oath administered by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command.

Enlisted members throughout the First Service Command are being brought to Devens for the formal enlistment.

Invitations to attend have been extended to all New England governors, and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, who introduced the bill setting up the women's corps.

"There is even more need now for women in the Army," said Mrs. Rogers on accepting the invitation. "Every young woman who enlists not only may be releasing a soldier for combat duty, but she may be helping to keep a father with his family or a much-needed man in a munitions plant who might otherwise be drafted."

Wac assignments include administrative and clerical work, driving of many types of vehicles, maintenance of vehicles and other equipment, and cooking.

Destroyer Wadleigh

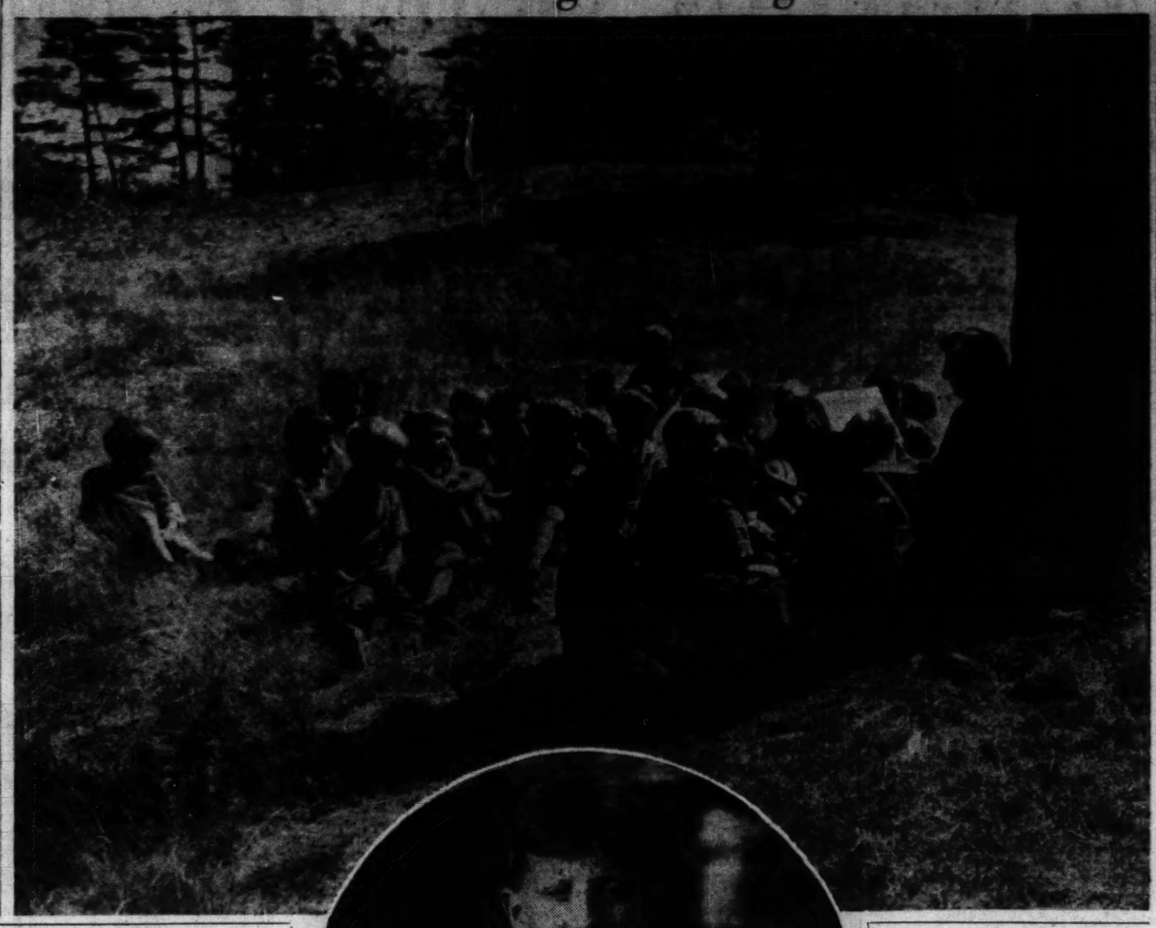
Miss Clara F. Wadleigh of Arlington will sponsor a destroyer named for her father, the late Rear Admiral George Henry Wadleigh, at Bath Iron Works, Saturday. Admiral Wadleigh had been President of the Navy's Board of Inspection and Survey, Captain of the Boston Navy Yard, and Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Navy Procurement

In its drive for more officer material, the Navy today announced a widening of lowering of requirements: the maximum age limit for general sea duty has been raised to 35 up from 30, and visual acuity has been lowered.

The Office of Naval Officer Procurement at 150 Causeway Street, also announced that it needs more experienced volunteers to become ship-repair, engineer, material-control, supply and oil-terminal officers.

'Far From the Madding Crowd's Ignoble Strife'



Fun Presides at Salvation Army's Fresh-Air Camp

"Wonderland," the Salvation Army's fresh-air camp on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, Mass., is a busy place these days, with 500 campers—boys and girls, and mothers with babies—from Massachusetts and Rhode Island enjoying 10-day vacations in the country where it is cool and refreshing. Upper: A nature-study group hears a story. Below: Freckles shows his medals—buttons of special honor for achievement in swimming, animal class and tree class. Pretty good for a fellow who has always lived in the crowded section of a big city!

Bay Staters' Overseas Vote For '44 Election Is in Balance

Continued from Page 1

primary, when many voters are away, might produce some "fantastic" results at the polls.

The same persons point out that an early primary would mean an extension of the political campaign which would not be desirable at this time when politics should be minimized.

Supporters of the earlier primary date reply that in Maine the primaries are held in June and the election in September.

With one of the most vital national elections in the history of the country approaching, more and more attention has been turned to the question of giving the soldier and sailor a chance to express himself at the polls. Unless some system is devised beyond what has already been done several million Americans may be deprived of the voting privilege.

Paramount in the thought of political leaders and others who are hopeful that something can be done is the conviction that never again should the men who are making the great sacrifice be forced to remain unvocal when great national issues are at stake.

Some observers have pointed out that the men in the services do not indicate much interest in voting. Comparatively few, they say, wrote for ballots in the elections of last fall.

Others hold, however, that everything should be done to make it mechanically possible for them to vote. The servicemen, they say, can have no recriminations later on if they fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

What Is Necessary

In order to effect the needed change in Massachusetts law it would be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature which will not meet again in regular session until January, 1945, two months after the next national election.

Experts on voting have indicated that the mechanics of giving the military men a vote must be worked out on a national scale. Congress adopted enabling legistion to permit the soldier to vote and the individual states have adopted their own systems. A uniform system throughout the 48 states, most informed observers say, is vitally necessary.

Some experts believe that one of the most promising proposals yet made to facilitate voting by the armed forces was that to use V-mail, introduced by Senators Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, and Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island in June.

'Molly Pitchers' Collecting Cash For War Stamps

Modern "Molly Pitchers"—descendants in sentiment of the heroic Molly Hays of American Revolution times, who carried pitchers of water to fighting men at the Battle of Monmouth and then manned a gun herself when her husband was wounded—today are selling War Bonds and Stamps on the streets and in the building entrances of Boston and collecting the nickels, dimes, and dollars in pitchers.

For today is the Molly Pitcher Tag Day of the Women's division of the Boston War Finance Committee, part of a national campaign. In rural areas the day is to be celebrated on next Saturday in order to catch the urbanite when he is shopping.

Members of the American Lelion Auxiliary are also serving as volunteers in today's campaign.

Purchasers from the brigades of Molly Pitchers will receive the Molly Pitcher tag of the Treasury.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight and Thursday morning; not quite so warm but continued very humid; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers with little change in temperature tonight and Thursday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers and not quite so warm tonight and Thursday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:18 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Thursday, 2:29 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Francis Jaques

Francis Jaques, who passed on at Pittsfield yesterday, was a well-known architect who lived in Paris for many years until the German occupation.

A native of Paris, Mr. Jaques was educated in this country at Milton Academy and Harvard where he was a member of the class of 1903. His father, Dr. Henry Jaques, was a physician in Milton and his mother, Gertrude Burlingame Jaques, was the daughter of Anson Burlingame, first United States Minister to China.

Mr. Jaques received an architect's diploma from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1912 and, after World War I, remodeled a number of French chateaux for American purchasers.

It's Wonderland in Many Ways —Salvation Army Sharon Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Aug. 4—With all the importance of Army sergeants small Tony and youthful Mario, super-conscious of their responsibilities, line up their squads of campers for the ol' swimmin' hole. And what a swimmin' hole to thrill boys and girls of Boston's North End! Floating docks, diving equipment, cradle waters [a safety zone for the youngest]—it is one of those magical places a youngster leashed to the tenements and hot city streets might dream about as a wonderland.

"Wonderland" it is called, too—this vacation spot with the ol' swimmin' hole. Here at The Salvation Army's Fresh Air Camp, contingents of 500 boys and girls and mothers and their babies from all over Massachusetts and Rhode Island, each find 10 glorious days of rest, with plenty of nourishing food, cool nights, and hours upon hours of fun and wholesome recreation.

But to go back to the "Army sergeants" at the swimmin' hole. While the thrill and beauty of camp has an awe-inspiring effect on the youngsters at the first, still, 32 squirming small boys from six to eleven—the number in a squad or group—can offer a problem in discipline. That is one reason Wonderland has always preferred men counselors. But this year Uncle Sam has first choice and since there aren't enough men The Salvation Army has willingly accepted young women.

Women Counselors Successful

And how does it work? Well! For leave it to women to outsmart any difficult situation. They put the oldest of the young fry in charge of their juniors. These "Army sergeants" see to it that camp discipline is streamlined. It is an interesting fact, too, the camp authorities report, that these young camper "bosses" themselves do not abuse their special privileges and authority.

The young women counselors fit snugly into the men's jobs in other ways, too. Take this year's nature-study instructor at the camp, a Radcliffe sophomore. She thoroughly knows her propaganda and by means of an arresting program promotes keen interest in birds, bugs, lizards, snakes, skunks and "whatszits." She opens up an entirely new and amazing wonder world to these hundreds of youngsters. Their reactions go like this:

Children Learn About Nature

"Well, now, what's 'ou know about that!—there's bugs what's useful—yeah, even snakes' got good in 'em . . . what's 'ou know!" or "Hear all dose birds—an' not a bloomin' pigeon in sight—ain't that a relief! These is birds, these is!"

By the end of 10 days most of the children know dozens of birds and their calls, it is reported. They have learned first lessons in conservation: a tree, for example, becomes something more than a bunch of leaves to provide shade on a hot day. Star hikes, conservation trips, entertainment that is instruction, with quiet discipline for group after group—this is the home front work of this young woman counselor. And there are many others like her, sending youthful citizens back to their crowded tenements and city streets refreshed and inspired.

Much of the inspiration at Wonderland comes from their leader and camp superintendent, Mrs. Richard F. Stretton, wife of Colonel Stretton, the Army's provincial commander, the campers say. Coping calmly, adequately, with the knotty problems of rationing for this huge camp-family, is a full sized job in itself; but Mrs. Stretton, expertly aided by her right-hand "man," Mrs. Joseph Sheinfield, sets an abundant table and still has time to give her campers—children and mothers—a watchful eye and tender, efficient guidance.

"Sunshine on the Hill" the children love to sing at twilight in the heart of the quiet grove; and wonderland—sunshine on the hill—is brought into the lives of the thousands of children fortunate enough to receive ten days of outing at The Salvation Army's camp on Lake Massapoag.

Case for OPA? No, Just Game Warden's Trip

This isn't one for the OPA!

But an undentified Massachusetts citizen thought it was and penned a vigorous protest to Governor Saltonstall about the use of State-owned cars for vacation uses.

The boldly-penned card said that the writer saw a car with registration S1776 pull into a gasoline station on the Worcester Pike with the driver ordering the attendant to "fill 'er up." What made the writer squirm with indignation was that the car was loaded with vacation paraphernalia. Not only that, but to top off the whole thing a canoe was lashed onto the roof.

"This business should be stopped," wrote the irate citizen. "It is an abuse of the use of State-owned vehicles. After all . . ."

The Governor is on vacation in Maine so his staff immediately got busy to run down the State official who dared to take off on a vacation holiday in S1776.

They discovered that the writer was correct in his statements that the car was filled with camping equipment and that a canoe was astride the roof. But State officials smiled broadly when they discovered that the driver of S1776 was—a game warden off on regular business.

3 Branches of OPA Soon Located In Houghton Building

The Boston District Office of Price Administration will move from its present location at 10 Post Office Square into new quarters on the fifth and sixth floors of the remodeled Houghton & Dutton Building, corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, on Friday afternoon, and will be ready for business there on Monday.

A week later, the New England Regional OPA branch will move into the same building, which already houses the Boston War Price and Rationing Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the Rent Division of OPA.

To avoid confusion from the presence of three different branches of OPA in the same building, different addresses have been assigned to them. The Boston District Office will use 7 Beacon Street as its address. The Regional Office will be addressed at 55 Tremont Street and the Boston War Price and Ration Board, already in the building, uses "Somerset and Beacon Streets."

Mightier Than the Sword

United States Army Signal Corps

Gift of Uncle Sam

Members of the United States Army, both soldier and Wac, take advantage of the War Department's provision of New Testaments for every individual in khaki. Standing before the American flag, Private John Stoddard is shown sharing his New Testament with Janet Stevens in the WAC chapel.

All-Worker Insurance By U. S. Explained to Labor

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Immediate expansion of the Social Security System to cover all the employed, as well as the self-employed, enlarge unemployment insurance and bring in disability and sickness insurance was urged here today by George E. Bigge, of Washington, a member of the Social Security Board, at the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Bigge is a former resident of Rhode Island where he served as first chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Board.

Such a program of increased Social Security as he outlined, to be paid for by further pay roll taxes, would not interfere with the financing of the war but would help it, Mr. Briggs declared.

After saying that all workers should be brought under the insurance program as soon as possible and that a larger proportion of Federal funds should go to the poorer states the Social Security Board official turned to unemployment compensation.

"There is serious doubt that in its present form the unemployment insurance program is adequate to meet the needs of the postwar period," he said.

More for the Unemployed

"On the average, benefits are payable only 10 to 15 weeks, depending on the state of residence and earnings. A large portion of the claimants are still unemployed when benefits stop. The period of eligibility should be much longer, probably 26 weeks. We think, too, the benefits should be higher at least for workers with dependents.

"I was glad to see that Massachusetts substantially improved its program this year in these respects.

"There is serious doubt that some of the state funds will be adequate to meet demands which may be made upon them in the postwar period.

"Other states have funds which are more than adequate to meet any conceivable situation.

"Some way must be found to pool the funds or at least a portion of them so they can be used to meet the need wherever it arises. That's what social insurance is for.

"The Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill proposes to solve these problems by putting unemployment compensation on a national basis the same as old-age and survivors' insurance. This is unquestionably the simplest solution of many of the problems in this field."

Bearing on Age Benefits

Taking up old-age insurance Mr. Bigge continued:

"The Board believes the time has come to extend the program to all employed persons, whether working for others or self-employed. Not only will 20,000,000 more persons be covered but a much larger proportion of covered workers will be eligible for benefits at any time and the benefits will be larger because all earnings will be used in computing the size of the benefits."

Of the new types of social insurance the Board proposes, Mr. Bigge said, "We are recommending that the Social Security program be expanded to protect the worker and his family against loss of income from other causes: sickness and temporary or permanent disability as well as unemployment, old age and death.

"Now, a worker can get benefits if he is unemployed and able to work but not if he can't work. He may get benefits if he is old, but not if he is disabled. In normal times more people suffer loss of income through disability than through unemployment and hundreds of thousands are permanently disabled. We believe the same benefits should be paid in case of sickness as in case of unemployment, and the same for permanent disability as for retirement.

Two Forces are Necessary

"I'm not saying that Social Security alone could meet the needs of the postwar period," Mr Bigge concluded. "It won't. We'll need jobs, millions more than we ever had before. But there is no inconsistency between planning for full employment and planning for Social Security. Both are necessary."

Earlier the labor convention approved the report of Thomas E. Wilkinson, its acting legislative agent, recommending a well-organized campaign in the districts of Republican Senators who organized labor feels are unfriendly, in order to try to retire them on election day.

However, as to the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilkinson said that an analysis of the voting records would indicate that the Federation of Labor has many friends there of both political parties, and that the Speaker of the House, Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis and the leaders of both factions were very helpful and fair.

Navy Yard's Needs

The Boston Navy Yard can use possibly 8,000 to 10,000 new workers, Commander W. D. Synder, senior member of the labor board at the Yard, reported to the convention. Part of these would be replacements and part workers needed to take care of the continued expansion of the Yard.

The Boston Yard has never been able fully to catch up with its employment requirements as indicated by the work load assigned to it. Although the Yard has actually kept step with the multiplying demand, it has done so by working its employees longer hours and nights and Sundays. For a long time it has been on 24-hours, carrying work around the clock.

A great many of the workers now needed are women, though the Yard is already employing thousands of women. Men are continually being pulled out by requirements of Selective Service.

Reply on Prisoner Labor

Reply to the assertion that war prisoners in the United States are being employed in a definite attempt to stifle organized labor, made the first day of the convention, was given the delegates yesterday afternoon by the War Department. Very few prisoners have as yet been employed in private industry, the War Department said; they are being used only in areas certified as labor shortage areas, and contractors are being charged the full prevailing rate for their services. The prisoners themselves get 80 cents a day, and the rest goes to the Federal Government.

This statement was read to the convention by Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, Commanding General of the Fifth Security District, New London, Conn., on receipt from the War Department. The complaint was voiced by Frank P. Fenton of Washington, National Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor.

Average Fish Prices Higher

Prices paid to fishermen for the catches brought to the Boston Fish Pier during June averaged 8.22 cents a pound, it was disclosed today by the Boston Office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Market News Service.

Comparative figures show that in June of the previous year the fishermen were paid an average of 6.28 cents a pound. Average prices for the first six months of 1943 were 10.07 cents, compared with 5.74 cents for the similar period of 1942.

Earnings of fishermen are based on the prices received for the catches. Expenses of the voyage are deducted, plus a share for the vessel owner and the skipper, after which the remainder is divided among the crew.

During June the highest average price paid for fish to the producer was 13.40 cents a pound on June 5. The lowest price was 5.16 cents a pound on June 26, the figures show. Haddock brought an average of 10.62 cents a pound during the month; large cod 10.87; market cod 7.26, and gray sole 10.84.

Receipts of fish at the Boston Fish Pier in June totaled 19,184,236 pounds, compared with 20,186,370 pounds in June of 1942.

For the first six months of 1943 receipts were 80,385,098 pounds, compared with 114,663,111 pounds for the similar period of the previous year.

T. W. Farnam

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—Thomas W. Farnam of New Haven, who passed on at his summer home at Ashland, N. H., yesterday was a former Associate Treasurer and Comptroller of Yale University.

Mr. Farnam, active in local banking and brokerage circles, was graduated from Yale in 1899, and was elected to his dual post with the university in 1922. He resigned 20 years later.

He also served as Acting Secretary of the University during part of the administration of the former President, Dr. James Rowland Angell, was Treasurer of the Sheffield Scientific School Board of Trustees and an Associate Fellow of Yale's Davenport College.

He was on the Board of Directors of the Travelers Insurance Company, the Southern New England Telephone Company, the Union and New Haven Trust Company and the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Farnam was active in Red Cross work during World War I and from September, 1918, to June, 1919, was that agency's Commissioner for Serbia.

He was named Civilian Defense Administrator for New Haven July 11, 1941, and continued in that post for a year.

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For reservations call EASt Boston 4100.
NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Ocean Air Trip At Ship Rates Due for Boston

Fifteen-hour air service across the Atlantic from Boston to Europe with 50-passenger planes at a cost equivalent to the present steamship fare was predicted today by Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President in charge of operations of Northeast Airlines, at the regular Rotary Club luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Anderson, whose company has filed an application with the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to operate a trans-Atlantic air service to Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Russia, cited new secret radio devices, heated wings, and the high speed of modern planes to lay the triple bugaboos of fog, ice, and wind which would be encountered over the routes that Northeast intends to operate.

According to Mr. Anderson the proposed route would go from Boston to Labrador, Newfoundland, Greenland, and Iceland, branching to Great Britain and Europe on one route, and to Scandinavia and Russia on the other.

Anderson's Career

Mr. Anderson, who has flown over 1,000,000 miles and has been associated with Northeast since its inception in 1933, has himself flown the Atlantic in what was claimed to be the first cargo flight for the Army after the Pearl Harbor attack. Northeast's President, Samuel J. Solomon, Mr. Anderson stated, offered the entire facilities of the company to the Army when war was declared and was himself a "steward" on the flight piloted by Mr. Anderson.

The flight arrived in Scotland on July 4, Mr. Anderson said, and was, amusingly enough, carrying aid to Britain on the anniversary of American separation.

In addition to the proposed trans-Atlantic service Mr. Anderson outlined to Rotary members the program of domestic air expansion planned by Northeast after the war.

The company, he said, has had an application filed since 1938 for service extension from Boston to New York on which hearings are now scheduled in Washington sometime in September.

Application has also been made for helicopter routes—the first such request filed—to provide 400 New England Communities with air passenger, mail, and express services. Present plans of Igor I. Sikorski, inventor of the vertical-flight helicopter, envisages craft holding up to 20 passengers, Mr. Anderson said.

Service to Middle West

The most recent applications filed by Northeast, Mr. Anderson stated, for routes westward from New York to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago, were made in Northeast's conviction that these western communities would have service direct to the northeastern section of the United States without the necessity of going through New York and would also provide a direct trans-Atlantic air connection from the Middle West.

Mr. Anderson predicted that all first-class mail would be flown when necessary after the war, and stated that the helicopter service would provide air-borne mail to all first and second-class post offices in New England.

Citing the case of a ton of dehydrated meat which was recently flown in Brazil representing 200 tons live weight, Mr. Anderson anticipated a great growth in the air carrying of dehydrated products both domestically and across the ocean. Air lines, he predicted, would capture all of the small weight, high premium, fast service express, but could never hope to compete with the railroads in the carrying of such bulk cargoes as oil, coal, and ore.

The Rotarians heard Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Islands publisher and Rotarian and Aide-de-Camp to Gen Douglas MacArthur, deliver a strong plea to Americans not to forget the Pacific.

Colonel Romulo, who is said to have been the last man to leave Bataan before its surrender, urged that General MacArthur be given the men, guns, planes and other equipment necessary for action today rather than tomorrow. He emphasized that the Japanese have had 18 months to consolidate their positions. The time to start driving them out is immediately and not a year hence, he said.

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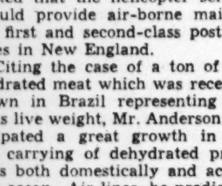

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One USO Party of Many Available on Free Tickets

More than 200,000 free tickets have been distributed since last Dec. 4 to service men and women by the Buddies Club of the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. One of the best free parties so arranged was yesterday's at Revere for this group, which enjoyed the many amusements and a dinner. Standing, left to right: Genevieve O'Brien, Spar storekeeper first class: Sergeant Mary L. Albro of the Marines; Pfc. Conrad Rondeau of Camp Edwards; Loraine M. Carman of the Waves, Mayor Raymond Carey of Revere; Pfc. Eve Dytko of the Wacs; Mrs. Harold D. Hodgkinson and President Hodgkinson of the USO Committee. Front row: Marine Corporal Paul L. Hill; William H. Johnson, seaman first class; Chief Specialist Anthony Romano of the Coast Guard; Private Stanley R. Koester of the Army, and Henry Hansen, Navy seaman first class.

Bay State's Father-Draft In November?

Declining to predict the date upon which fathers in Massachusetts will be inducted, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, today declared that "our registrants and their families can rest assured that everything that can be done will be done to delay for as long as possible the induction of fathers."

It is "virtually impossible to predict now with any degree of accuracy when the induction of fathers will begin in this State," he said.

"The size of the calls for the last three months of the year, the number of men available for service by current reclassifications, the number of men to be released from industry under replacement schedules all will have a very definite bearing on the eventual induction of fathers," he said.

"A few days ago I would have said that it was unlikely that we would begin calling fathers before December or January, but in the light of changing conditions and current reports from our local boards, together with the manpower requirements for August and September, it may be—and bear in mind that this is pure guesswork—that we will have to induct some fathers in November if local boards are to fill their calls."

Beginning Oct. 1, under the latest directive, local boards are authorized to induct men now in Class 3A—those fathers maintaining a bona fide family relationship with a child or children born on or before last Sept. 14.

"In re-opening these classifications, local boards," said Colonel Smith, "must give serious consideration to deferment of skilled men in war production activities and the general deferment of registrants regularly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

"The critical necessity of uninterrupted maintenance of war and food production will require that some single men and childless married men will continue to be deferred for occupational reasons.

"The Selective Service System is equally responsible for the continued operation of the production lines in industry, and the production of food and to lose sight of this fact because it has become necessary to begin the induction of fathers would only serve to cripple the entire war effort," Colonel Smith said.

Fish in Storage Gradually Rising

Cold storage holdings of salt-water fish in Boston are slowly increasing, although still far below the quantities held a year ago, it was disclosed today by the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Market News Service.

Holdings on July 28 totaled 9,069,870 pounds, the report said. This was more than 500,000 pounds larger than the holdings of one week previously, and compares with 7,242,093 pounds held on June 30. But one year ago the figures were 15,837,513 pounds on July 29.

The latter period was before the industry found itself hampered by a Federal price ceiling on frozen and processed fish at the same time that fresh fish prices were rising rapidly and without Government restraint to levels that prohibited buying fresh fish to put in the freezers, according to fish authorities.

Gets W. U. Post

C. G. Hickcox has been appointed superintendent of the Metropolitan Boston organization of the Western Union, succeeding the late John H. Groves. Mr. Hickcox has been associated with the Western Union for the past 18 years in New York, Newark, N. J., Washington, D. C., and Baltimore.

Before coming to Boston, he was in charge of the company's office in the Baltimore area. Mr. Hickcox was a captain in the Field Artillery in World War I.

Blood Is Out for Third Term As N. H. Politics Begin to Stir

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4—With more than a year to go before New Hampshire's primaries, politics are already warming up in the Granite State, especially in the Republican Party.

Gov. Robert O. Blood, a Republican, is out for a third term. His present term does not expire until the close of 1944. Senator Charles W. Tobey, a Republican, will seek another term. His present term does not expire until the end of next year. Republican Representative Foster Stearns has announced that he will oppose Senator Tobey. State Representative Charles Mills of Jaffrey and Speaker of the House Sherman Adams of Lincoln will seek the Congressional seat now held by Representative Stearns and Representative Chester Morrow of Ossipee, also a Republican, will seek his second term.

Right now speculation persists over who will oppose Governor Blood in the primaries. Arthur R. Moreau, former Mayor of Manchester and one-time member of the Governor's Executive Council, is being mentioned as is Robert W. Upton, an attorney of Concord. Both men are pretty busy with their own business and professional interests. But neither has closed the door to such proposals.

While all this is going on in the Republican camp, the Democrats, except for former Republican Governor John Bartlett, remain more or less silent. As a Democrat, Mr. Bartlett says that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

'Co-op' Does Well

The Agricultural Service, Inc., a co-operative owned and operated by New Hampshire farmers, marketed $100,749 in farm produce during the past year at a handling charge of 1¾ cents on a dollar. The co-operative was established so that farmers could join together and sell to chain stores and other large outlets that would not be interested in the small lots offered by the farmers individually.

Potatoes, squash, cabbage and apples were handled by the co-operative in large quantities during the last year. A patronage dividend of one cent a hundredweight is being paid as well as a stock dividend of $120, and $306 is being set aside in surplus reserve. The co-operative expects a record-breaking year this year.

Ex-Bund Head Fights Restraint

Maximilian Franz Joseph Ebel, of Roslindale, who for several years has conducted the Cambridge Woodcraft Company, of Cambridge, today brought civil action in the United States District Court, seeking to restrain Gen. Hugh A. Drum and Gen. Sherman Miles from excluding him from the Eastern Defense Command. This area includes every state touching the Atlantic Ocean as well as Vermont.

The order for this exclusion was issued, following an extensive investigation. John C. Johnston, attorney, represented Mr. Ebel, who was heard by Judge Francis J. W. Ford. The session opened today, adjourning at 1 p. m., to be continued.

The plaintiff put into evidence the original order excluding him from this area, pointing out that he was engaged in business here, the assets of which were worth more than $3,000.

For some time, it was held, the plaintiff was the Boston head of an organization known as Kyffhaueser Bund, claimed to be the official organization of German war veterans. It had relations with the German war organization in Germany, it was claimed. This group was held to be active after the war first broke out in September, 1939, in raising money for the German War Relief, a large part of which was sent to the German parent organization, and some to Canada where some German prisoners of war were being held.

Mr. Ebel is said to have admitted having talks with a German prisoner of war who allegedly escaped from Canada and came to the United States. He was also said to be friendly with the crew of the German tanker Pauline Friedrich, which was interned in Boston for some time, and the crew of which sabotaged the boat before it was taken over by the United States Coast Guard. The crew members of this vessel are now serving time for the sabotage committed.

A file, identified as a complete file of the proceedings, including statements and testimony on which the order of exclusion was based—with the exception of a small section—was admitted to the Court as evidence and was impounded by order of Judge Ford. The portion withheld was said to be a small portion which had been removed as confidential because it contained the names of informants of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and of the technique used in making the investigation which led to the exclusion order.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T" and "U" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Today—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid; expire Sept. 20.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

'Fun Drivers' Save Third In Over-All Gas

Pleasure driving curbs have been instrumental in pushing nearly 30,000 Massachusetts motorists off the highways in the last year and reducing the over-all consumption of gasoline by about 30 per cent, the State Registry of Motor Vehicles announced today.

Included in the figures of over-all gas consumption was a staggering rise in the use of gasoline by trucks and trailers, and busses working 24 hours a day under the stress of wartime transportation. In the face of this increase, the contribution of passenger car owners to gasoline conservation is estimated by the Registry at something like a 50 to 60 per cent cut in average mileages.

Latest pasenger car figures show a registration of 751,000 cars, compared with 779,149 last year at this time. On July 1 of 1941, there were 829,000 passenger cars on the road. Thus the present figure represents a reduction of nearly 80,000 cars since the war began.

Only about 27,500 have turned in their plates this year to date as compared with about 50,000 in the first six months of 1942. It is chiefly from this backlog of about 80,000 non-registered used cars that western automobile distributors are buying up local stocks for shipments out of Massachusetts.

From unofficial reports reaching local OPA officials from all over New England, it is estimated that 140,000 automobiles have either been turned in to local dealers for resale or contracted for delivery out of the six-state region.

Mileage reductions estimated by the Registry on the basis of gasoline sales, and including all type of users, have been steadily increasing since rationing went into effect slightly more than a year ago. During one month, the reduction from 1941 use was as great as 44.6 per cent, including commercial users. These reductions have been steadily forging beyond the 30 per cent over-all rate, indicating that passenger car use is consistently on the decline.

Lowell Musician Is Violin Soloist

A young musician from Lowell, Leon Penn, was violin soloist at the concert this morning on the Esplanade. Without having had a rehearsal with the orchestra, he played the first movement of the "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo. It was his first appearance with a professional orchestra, and the musicians were unanimous in praising his tone quality and steadiness.

Leon graduated from Lowell High School a year ago and has spent the past year studying with Emanuel Ondricek, perfecting his technique.

Today's concert, the second of the season's four Wednesday morning programs for children, drew an attendance of 3,000 youngsters, despite the cloudy skies. At 10 o'clock, just as Mr. Fiedler took his place before the orchestra, the sun broke through and not a drop of rain fell.

New Haven Paper Gets Strike Notice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—The New Haven Evening Register announced today in a front-page statement that it had been served "with a 24-hour ultimatum" by the New Haven Stereotypers' Union No. 27, American Federation of Labor, that its members would strike tomorrow unless demands for higher pay were met.

The paper, the only afternoon publication in New Haven, said the union had demanded an increase of $4.50 a week for day work and $6.50 for night work, and a $2 bonus for any man who works two shifts in 24 hours. The present pay for journeymen is $44.50 a week for 40 hours with time and a half for overtime and two weeks' vacation with pay, said the Register, which in turn offered an increase of $1.50 a week.

Electrical Course Opening in Boston

The State Department of Education announced recently the opening of a preparation course on Wednesday for men planning to take the civil service examination for electrician's license. The class will meet twice a week, Mondays and Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. at the Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline Avenue, Boston.

Boston Edison Company says . . . take good care of your electric iron. Do not let it become damaged. Irons are practically unobtainable today.

Boston Edison Company

Women Marines' Head to Visit Hub

Maj. Ruth Cheney Streeter, a native of Brookline and National Director of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve, is scheduled to pay her first official visit to Boston tomorrow, it was announced today by the Corps.

An elaborate program, including a parade of Marine units, has been arranged for the visit which is being made by Major Streeter in connection with the huge Wake Island trailer now touring 14 States in a recruiting campaign to obtain more women Marines.

Heading the parade, which will move from Post Office Square up State and Court Streets to Scollay Square, and along Tremont and Park Streets to the State House, will be a detachment of regular Marines from the Navy Yard, with a drum and bugle corps of Marine veterans.

Other marchers will include a detachment of Women Marines and new recruits, and a detail of Marine sergeants in dress blues.

On the State House stairs Lieutenant Governor Cahill will greet Major Streeter, new recruits will be sworn in, and the trailer crew will give its special radiocast.

The procession will then move to Parkman Bandstand on the Common where Mayor Tobin will welcome Major Streeter to the city of Boston. The recruiting trailer will be parked for the remainder of the afternoon at the Buddies Club on Boston Common.

In the evening Major Streeter will be the guest of Arthur Fiedler at the Esplanade Concert. Mr. Fiedler has arranged a special program. Major Streeter will be escorted to the platform by a color guard and a detachment of armed Marines. She will be accompanied by a detail of Women Marine officers and enlisted personnel and will be introduced to the Esplanade audience by Mr. Fiedler.

Following a brief address, Major Streeter will leave the Hatch Shell platform to the playing of the Marine Hymn by the Esplanade Orchestra.

The recruiting trailer will during this period be parked on the Esplanade for the interviewing of woman applicants.

El Route Maps

The sixth and latest edition of the Boston Elevated Railway's pocket route map showing each of the system's 123 rapid transit, surface car, bus and trackless trolley routes was made available to the public without charge today by the Boston Elevated. They can be obtained at the information booth at Park Street Station and at collectors' booths in rapid transit stations throughout the city.

WHEN YOU KNOW THE NUMBER . . .

Dial

for Station-to-Station calls

ON LONG DISTANCE CALLS, when you know the number and will talk to anyone who answers at the telephone or switchboard you want (a station-to-station call), you will find it advantageous to call your local operator instead of the long distance operator.

It is to your advantage because it is the function of the local operator to handle this particular kind of call, and she can complete it for you satisfactorily.

If you don't know the number, ask "Information" (dial 411) for it. If she cannot give it, ask the operator for "Long Distance" (dial 211) and give the name and address.

Remember: On station-to-station calls . . . dial "Operator" . . . give her the number.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Judy Garland, Betty Grable Films Coming—Miss Bergner's New Play

'Presenting Lily Mars' And 'Coney Island' on Way

New films are announced for this week at the State and Orpheum, Metropolitan, and Keith Memorial, and a change of bill is promised at the Paramount and Fenway, making an almost complete new deal in prospect for the regular first-run houses. At the Keith Memorial the new program opened yesterday with personal appearances of the star and the author of the story accompanying each showing of the film, and, as a corollary, long lines of fans at the box office throughout the day. At the State and Orpheum and the Metropolitan the new pictures will arrive as usual on Thursday. The Paramount and Fenway too will bring in their change in program that day.

'Presenting Lily Mars'

At the State and Orpheum Judy Garland heads the cast in "Presenting Lily Mars," playing the role of a stage-struck girl who wants to become a musical comedy star and who badgers a theatrical producer until she gets her chance. The resemblance may be noted between this story and Booth Tarkington's novel from which the title derives, but in the original story the would-be star wished to shine on the legitimate stage and not in the musicals.

Among the songs which will be heard are "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "Kulebiaka," "Every Little Movement," "When I Look at You," "Three O'Clock in the Morning," and "Broadway Rhythm." The cast includes Van Heflin, Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson, Spring Byington, Marta Eggerth, Connie Gilchrist, and Leonid Kinskey. Tommy Dorsey and Bob Crosby and their respective orchestras will be heard.

The companion feature will be "Pilot No. 5," a story of the air warfare in the Pacific, with Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt, and Gene Kelly as the principal players.

Betty Grable's Film

"Coney Island," a 20th Century-Fox Technicolor production, heads the incoming program at the Metropolitan. Betty Grable, George Montgomery and Cesar Romero are the three principal players in a cast which includes Charles Winninger, Phil Silvers, Matt Briggs, Paul Hurst, and Frank Orth. The tunes by Leo Robin and Ralph Rainger include "Take It From There," "Beautiful Coney Island," "Miss Lulu from Louisville," and "There's Danger in a Dance." The story is set against period backgrounds at New York's beach resort.

"Henry Aldrich Swings It," the other feature on the program, has Jimmy Lydon again in the title role. Among those in the cast are Charles Smith as Dizzy, John Litel, Olive Blakeney, Vaughan Glaser, and a newcomer to the screen, Mimi Chandler, daughter of Senator A. B. Chandler.

Paramount and Fenway

"The Constant Nymph," with Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine, and Alexis Smith starred, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," the companion feature, featuring Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan, and Jess Barker, will move, too, to the two theaters.

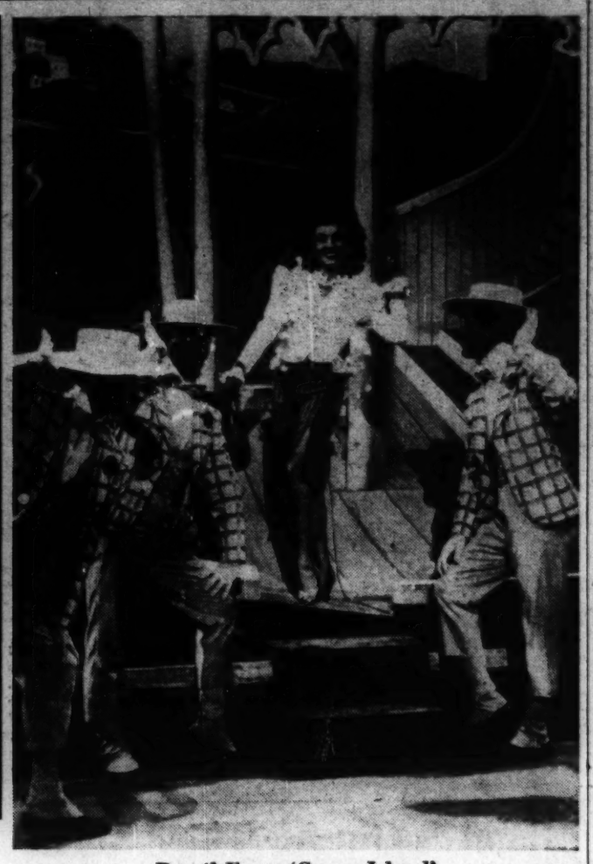
At RKO Boston

Will Osborne and his Hollywood orchestra will be on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The film will be "Pride of the Yankees," with Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright, Babe Ruth, and Walter Brennan as the prominent players.

At the Telepix

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include a March of Time issue on war production; "Eagles of the Navy," a Technicolor production describing the training of air cadets at Pensacola, Chapel Hill, Williams, and other places; sports films on race horses, and ducks and geese; a picture on oyster gathering; two cartoons, and newsreels.

Judy Garland and Marta Eggerth
Coming to State and Orpheum Thursday in "Presenting Lily Mars"



Detail From 'Coney Island'
Betty Grable in a blackface scene from the film coming to the Metropolitan Thursday.

'Behind the Rising Sun'

The purpose of "Behind the Rising Sun," now on the screen at the Keith Memorial, is obviously patriotic. It seeks to present a notion of the rise of militaristic ambitions in Japan, the brutalities which have accompanied Japanese conquests, and the difficulties which lie in the path of American forces operating in the Pacific. Probably many of the incidents have a factual basis, for the film is drawn from a book by James R. Young, a former news correspondent in Tokyo. But the method of presentation seems melodramatic. Like "Hitler's Children," the picture seems too much dominated by its purpose to be considered strictly as entertainment, and too artificial in its characterizations to be regarded as documentary.

Because of the times and the extremes of cruelty which it records, the film does have a strong emotional effect on audiences. It tells the story of a prominent Japanese, a newspaper publisher, converted to the doctrine of imperial expansion, and his son, a likable lad, educated in America, who has returned to his native land. The boy, whose instincts are decent, is gradually drawn into the militaristic web. He becomes calloused and coarsened by his war experiences, betrays his sweetheart and his American friends, and testifies falsely against them that they are spies. When he is shot down in aerial combat, his father, disillusioned by the effect of his country's policies, kills himself.

One of the climactic points comes in a wild bout between an American boxer and a Japanese wrestler. Atrocity details in China are indicated and there are scenes of torture of Americans in Japanese prisons. But on the other hand, it has been remembered that there are still some admirable Japanese and the heroine has been made a sensitive young Japanese woman who remembers with gratitude the friendly aid which Americans had once given to her.

Margo, who is a capable actress, does what she can with the latter role, but she does not seem quite at home as a Japanese girl. Tom Neal and J. Carroll Naish play the parts of the boy and his father in conventional manner. Don Douglas represents a good-natured American architect in Tokyo and Gloria Holden does an American correspondent who keeps turning up unexpectedly.

The companion feature, starting today, is "Melody Parade," with Mary Beth Hughes and Eddie Quillan. **E. F. M.**

On the Esplanade Tonight

Wheeler Beckett, Conducting

Symphony in D minor ..... Franck
The Prince and the Princess from "Schéhérazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Prayer from "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
Slavonic Dance in E minor .... Dvorak
Waltz from "Cinderella" ..... Beckett

At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday the films at the Uptown will be "Action in the North Atlantic," with Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey, Alan Hale, Julie Bishop, and Ruth Gordon, and "Lady of Burlesque," with Barbara Stanwyck and Michael O'Shea.

Singers on Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music: Jessica Dragonette, soprano, will join Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, in the "Great Moments in Music" presentation of the best-known works of Vincent Youmans, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. José Iturbi, pianist, will high light the Morton Gould "Carnival" by playing the "Boogie Woogie Etude," CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m. Also featured on the same program will be Victoria Cordova, Latin-American radio star, singing Arcaraz's "Prisoner of the Sea," Moret's "Avalon," and Coots' "Why?"

Drama: The cruel repressive methods used by the Nazis in a once-placid Russian village will be dramatized on "John Freedom," Blue, WHDH, 9 p. m.

Variety: Thomas French, redcap at Grand Central Station, New York; Walter O'Keefe, comedian, and Hope Emerson, actress, will be guest contestants on Wally Butterworth's "Take-a-Card" program, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Kay Francis and Richard Carlson, film stars, will be guests on "Soldiers With Wings," the program originating at the West Coast Air Force Center at Santa Ana, Calif., MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

'The Two Mrs. Carrolls' At the Booth in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Elisabeth Bergner returned to the New York stage Tuesday evening at the Booth Theater and stirred the audience to its innermost feeling in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," a drama by Martin Vale. As it is something of a mystery play, little should be said about the details of the story beyond stating that the second Mrs. Carroll, Sally, learned from her husband's divorced wife, Harriet, that he had tried to poison her. As Sally is mysteriously ill, the suspicion starts to grow in her that her husband, whom she loves with an absorbing devotion, may be poisoning her now that he has become interested in another woman whose portrait he is painting.

Miss Bergner sets forth the nature of Sally with an intensity of feeling, variety of mood, and resourcefulness of expression which are remarkable as an extension even of the power which she manifested in her last previous appearance here in "Escape Me Never" a decade ago. Always there is manifested a person of rare individual quality, and Miss Bergner, accepting this as the instrument with which she has to play, projects it in the terms of an individual, while keeping her means of expression always so human in its general implications that she affects every spectator.

* * *

So completely at one are her means of expression that mentality and emotion appear to blend in her every manifestation of thought and feeling. She has scenes close to collapse in which Sally seems not to have an ounce of muscular energy. Toward the end she has an hysterical scene that is almost unbearable to watch. Yet there is no sense of histrionics in all this, so completely is the actress in command of herself. She never does anything in a banal fashion; always that quality of individuality is being expressed in terms that shake every onlooker.

When the husband comes into the wife's room in the closing scene, entering from the porch after she has locked the door upon him, the spectators gave a concerted gasp, almost a moan, of dismay. Artful playwriting, yes, but it would have gone for little if the actress had not built up the suspense of it in a hundred little evidences that Sally's heartbreaking struggle to believe in her husband was still going on. When he slaps her, Miss Bergner does not make any scornful noises, but utters just a pitiful reproach of the man who has done an ugly thing to the beautiful image of him that she has carried in her heart: "Don't do that." This is acting of a stature to be seen but rarely in the theater anywhere.

* * *

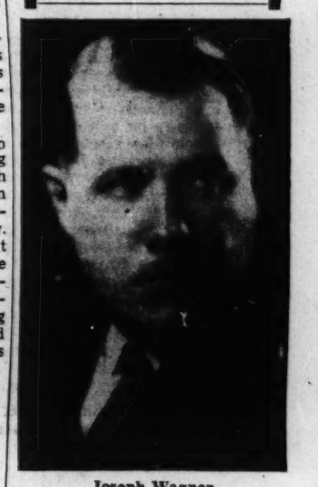
Victor Jory would seem to fulfill every requirement of his role as the mentally unbalanced painter, doing well his share of the task of building the tension. He has several long scenes in which he must convey clearly the twists and turns taken by the emotions of a sensitive artist, and he projects these vividly, both in action and in words.

The well-chosen supporting cast fills in every detail of the background of the story in a style that evokes a sense of the place of action, a villa in southern France during the mistral season. For even the weather contributes to the tension of this skillfully written and well-staged emotional drama. **E. C. S.**

'The Two Mrs. Carrolls'

Robert Reud and Paul Czinner present Elizabeth Bergner in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," a drama in two acts and six scenes by Martin Vale, with Victor Jory; staged by Reginald Denham, setting by Frederick Fox, costumes by Grace Houston, beginning August 3, at the Booth Theater, New York. The cast:

Geoffrey ..... Victor Jory
Clemence ..... Michelette Burani
Pennington ..... Stiano Braggiotti
Sally ..... Elisabeth Bergner
Mrs. Latham ..... Margery Maude
Cecily Harden ..... Irene Worth
Dr. Tuttle ..... Philip Tonge
Harriet ..... Vera Allen



Joseph Wagner
Guest conductor of the Esplanade concert Wednesday evening, Aug. 11.

In Ginger Rogers Film

Robert Ryan has been chosen by Producer David Hempstead for the male lead opposite Ginger Rogers in RKO Radio's "Tender Comrade." Middleweight boxing champ at Dartmouth, one-time cowboy, seaman, sandhog and soldier of fortune, Ryan came to Hollywood less than a year ago after attracting attention on Broadway for his work with Luise Rainer in "A Kiss For Cinderella," and with Tallulah Bankhead in Odets' "Clash By Night." Seen by the movie public in but one picture to date, "Bombardier," Ryan has already been in three films yet to be released: "The Sky's the Limit," "The Iron Major" and "Behind the Rising Sun."

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Willow Tree," featuring Anna May Wong. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

Paine Hall, Cambridge—Concert by Lois Porter, violinist; Elmer Schoettle, pianist. 8:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Fenway—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:30 a. m. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 5, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 8, 7:40, 10:20. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Young and Willing," Eddie Bracken, William Holden. 1:45, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"King's Row," Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings. 10:10 a. m., 1:48, 5:26, 9:05. "Week-end in Heaven," Alice Faye, John Payne. 12:23, 4, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:1 0a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 7:35, 8:20. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.

RKO-Boston—"Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage Show: 12, 3:20, 6:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

South Station Theater—"Eagles of the Navy," "From the Four Corners," "Motoring in Mexico," Leon Errol. Cartoons, latest newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m.-11 p. m.

State—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Telepix—"Mexico," Comedy with Allen Jenkins. Hollywood Snapshots. Accent on Courage. Popular Science Review. Color Cartoon. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Revenge of the Zombies," Lyle Talbot, John Carradine. 11:20 a. m., 2:18, 5, 7:40, 10:25. "Stand In," Joan Blondell, Alan Mowbray. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50.

Uptown—"White Savage," Jon Hall. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 2:45, 6, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Ladies' Day," R. Kilbert, Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "A Man's World," W. Wright. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix.

Regent: "Queen of Broadway," R. Hudson. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell, Fred Waring.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 3:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. "Forever and a Day." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster.

Coolidge Corner: "White Savage," Sabu. "It Comes Up Love," Donald O'Connor.

Cleveland Circle: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "A Devil With Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

Harvard: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson, S. Hayward. 2, 8.

University: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 4:15, 8:15. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 3:05, 6:25, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Boy From Stalingrad," B. Samoilch.

Codman Square: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 8.

Franklin: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 3:20, 8:55. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 2:08, 7:38.

Park: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Ann Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "March of Time—Invasion." Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Auditorium: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Let's Have Fun." Bert Gordon.

Granada: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 1:45, 4:53, 8:08. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 3:18, 6:20, 9:35.

Mystic: "Ghosts on the Loose," with the East Side Kids. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Slightly Dangerous," John Clements. Godfrey Tearle. 3:19, 9:19. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Max Baer. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Bandit Ranger," Tim Holt, Jean Barclay.

Strand: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 3:15, 9:15. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:30.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "High Explosive," Chester Morris.

MELROSE — Melrose: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Action in North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane, Pat Kinowlin. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Stranger in Town," F. Morgan. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 3, 8.

Strand: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Jane Darwell. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, W. Barry.

Strand: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Omaha Trail," James Craig.

Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camego: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Behind the Eight Ball," Nils Asther, Jane Frazee. 2:10, 7:55. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Laraine Day. 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

Coolidge: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster.

Coolidge Corner: "White Savage," Sabu. "It Comes Up Love," Donald O'Connor.

Cleveland Circle: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee. 2:30, 7:30.

WOBURN—Central Square: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "A Devil With Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

Harvard: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson, S. Hayward. 2, 8.

University: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 4:15, 8:15. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 3:05, 6:25, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Boy From Stalingrad," B. Samoilch.

Codman Square: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 8.

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Strand: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Jane Darwell. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, W. Barry.

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WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

Coolidge: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster.

Coolidge Corner: "White Savage," Sabu. "It Comes Up Love," Donald O'Connor.

Cleveland Circle: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee. 2:30, 7:30.

WOBURN—Central Square: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "A Devil With Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

Harvard: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson, S. Hayward. 2, 8.

University: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 4:15, 8:15. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 3:05, 6:25, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Boy From Stalingrad," B. Samoilch.

Codman Square: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 8.

Franklin: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 3:20, 8:55. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 2:08, 7:38.

Park: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Ann Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "March of Time—Invasion." Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Auditorium: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Let's Have Fun." Bert Gordon.

Granada: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 1:45, 4:53, 8:08. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 3:18, 6:20, 9:35.

Mystic: "Ghosts on the Loose," with the East Side Kids. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Slightly Dangerous," John Clements. Godfrey Tearle. 3:19, 9:19. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Max Baer. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Bandit Ranger," Tim Holt, Jean Barclay.

Strand: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 3:15, 9:15. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:30.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "High Explosive," Chester Morris.

MELROSE — Melrose: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Action in North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane, Pat Kinowlin. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Stranger in Town," F. Morgan. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 3, 8.

Strand: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Jane Darwell. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, W. Barry.

Strand: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Omaha Trail," James Craig.

Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camego: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Behind the Eight Ball," Nils Asther, Jane Frazee. 2:10, 7:55. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Laraine Day. 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

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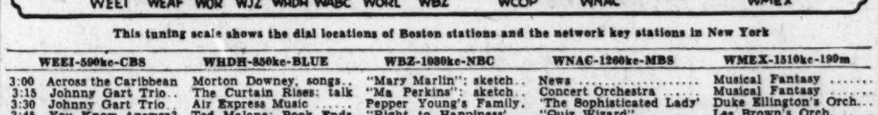
Cleveland Circle: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee. 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Voiney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Johnny Gart Trio	The Curtain Rises; talk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	'The Sophisticated Lady'	Duke Ellington's Orch.
3:45 You Know Answer?	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	"Quiz Wizard"	Les Brown's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	"Across the Footlights"	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Bruce Holder's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown; sk	Bruce Holder's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Harry James' Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter," sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman," sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Jack Smith, songs	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby

CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES

PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES, PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES, SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS AND HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS

HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. I NO. 6 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT AUGUST, 1943

Industry All Out To Build Corsairs

Goodyear, Brewster, and 600 Others Work With Chance Vought Making Navy Fighter

STRATFORD, CONN.—Not the butcher, nor the baker, nor the candlestick maker, but the baby carriage builder and the washing machine manufacturer and the cream separator maker—all are pitching in to help three airplane companies provide America's fighting sons with the Navy's F4U fighter plane, the hard-hitting Vought Corsair.

Two years ago, the Chance Vought Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation was just bringing its new Corsair fighter design out of the experimental stage to meet the first orders being placed by the Navy. In light of what has happened since, those first orders were small. With the aid of the few sub-contractors already associated with Vought, it appeared probable that the division could handle the production itself.

Then the program began to grow. Far more extensive facilities were required. This would mean spreading Vought management undesirably thin. Vought sought another solution.

It determined to farm out as much of its work as possible. But regular aircraft subcontractors were jammed up. New sources had to be developed. Today some 600 to 700 subcontractors and vendors, a cross section of American industry, are hard at work supplying parts for the Corsair.

A former manufacturer of baby carriages is building ailerons, a cream separator factory makes engine mounts, a washing machine maker builds wing flaps, a linoleum firm makes tail surfaces and fuselage sections, a can company makes cowlings and tail surfaces.

About 35% of the work on a Vought-built Corsair is done here, 65% elsewhere. It is expected that ultimately it will be 20% here and 80% outside.

Throughout, Vought has maintained a complete manufacturing setup which continues to turn out Corsair parts. Consequently Vought always has a potential alternate source of supply should an emergency arise.

Navy Calls for More Corsairs

The program expanded still further. Even the extensive sub-contracting plans were not sufficient. At the request of the United States Navy, Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, builder of the Buffalo fighter and Buccaneer and Bermuda dive bombers, agreed to build the Corsair fighter which Vought had developed. First engineering drawings were sent to Brewster in September, 1941.

Months went by. Pearl Harbor was a smoking ruin. More Corsairs would be needed than ever before. Existing airplane companies were already over-burdened. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., had a subsidiary, Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, builder of the famous Goodyear blimps and also supplier of parts to other airplane companies. It was asked to build complete Corsairs as well. First engineering drawings went to Goodyear in February, 1942.

A going airplane concern, Brewster already had its sources of supply. The Corsair was just another airplane to the Brewster production engineers. Close liaison was maintained with Vought but more for the purpose of familiarization with Vought methods and for contact to assure orderly development of the program than to learn how to build an airplane.

Goodyear Starts from Scratch

With Goodyear it was different. A new factory had to be erected, new sources of supplies arranged, workers hired and trained. In general, Goodyear has used the sub-contractors developed by Vought. While the new plant was going up, Vought helped to train the Goodyear engineers and workers. The Corsair was then in the early stages of production with its attendant difficulties but over a period of six months Vought found time to absorb some 1,200 Goodyear people into its production setup for training. In Akron, these Vought-trained Goodyear workers became the nucleus for Goodyear's Corsair division.

Both companies maintain close contact with Vought. Ideas are exchanged. Help is given instantly when shortages develop or trouble arises. And today America is receiving the fruits of this cooperation among normal competitors in the form of fighting Corsairs.

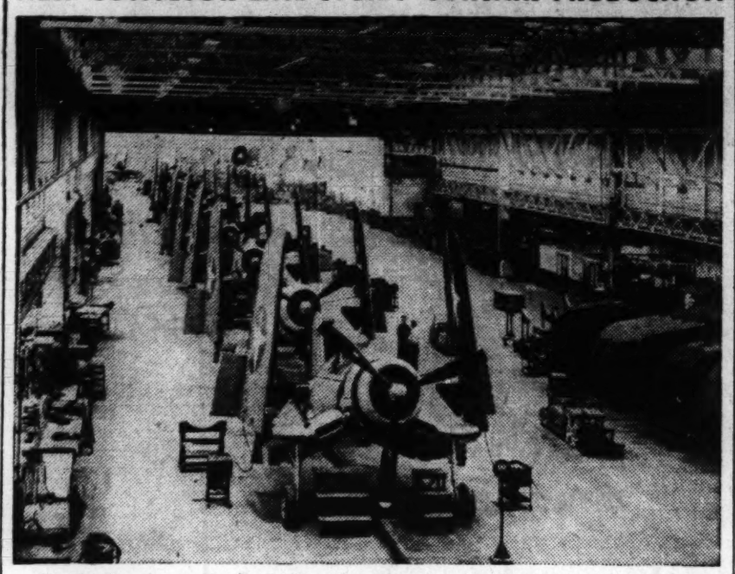
Up to the present the fighting has been done by Corsairs built by Vought. Now the other two companies are coming into production. Goodyear's output is rising, as the factory shakes down into a smoothly running organization. Brewster is still concentrating on its dive bomber program but the first Corsairs, designed by Vought, built by Brewster, have joined the Navy. The schedule calls for its production of Corsairs to mount as the bomber contracts taper off.

Study Corsair in Combat

That, briefly, is the story of how the Navy is being supplied with the Zero-killing Corsair. But that does not tell the entire story of Chance Vought's contribution to the war effort. Wherever the Corsair is in action, there are Vought representatives watching its performance in the ultimate test of combat, cooperating with Navy maintenance crews, seeking flaws, seeking new ways to improve the airplane.

Back home at Stratford, the same engineering genius which put a tight-fitting cowl about a 2,000-hp. Pratt & Whitney engine, fitted a huge Hamilton Standard propeller to it, and around them designed the Corsair, is translating combat lessons into design improvements and working up new ideas of its own. Still other engineering groups at Vought are drawing upon a quarter century of experience to create new designs aimed to make even the sleek Corsair as obsolete as yesterday's models are today.

NEW CONVEYOR LINE SPEEDS CORSAIR PRODUCTION



Vought Corsairs at Stratford, Conn., head for duty with the United States Navy. Note folding wing design enabling Navy to pack more fighters in carrier hangers

Jap Leaders Warn of Dark Days Ahead

Pressure Begins to Hurt, As U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Fliers Take Mounting Toll on Ever-Widening Fronts

WASHINGTON—High Japanese officials are warning Japan of difficult times ahead. Premier Hideki Tojo declares numerous difficulties must be overcome. A Japanese Air Force officer states that the Southwest Pacific situation is becoming "increasingly dark" as a result of "fierce and tragic air battles."

Aerial combat reports selected at random show why. The pressure is on, as U. S. Army, Navy and Marine pilots slug the enemy from all sides.

Coming presumably from the Aleutians, the Army's big Consolidated Liberators struck the first blow of the war at the strong Japanese naval and air base on Paramushiru Island. In the Southwest Pacific, Liberators made a round trip of 2,400 miles to smash at Surabaya, leading port and commercial center of Java.

A Marine Corps fighter squadron completed the most recent of several tours of duty in the Solomons. During those tours, it downed 86 Japs, lost but two of its pilots.

9 Jap Ships, 49 Planes Destroyed

The greatest coordinated Army-Navy-Marine aerial attack came when 192 U. S. planes swarmed over the Jap base at Kahili. Nine Jap ships were sunk. Boeing Flying Fortresses, Consolidated Liberators, Grumman Avenger torpedo planes, Douglas Dauntless dive bombers were protected by Marines flying Vought Corsairs, sailors flying Grumman Wildcats and soldiers in Lockheed Lightnings.

Five American planes were lost—three fighters, one dive bomber, one torpedo plane. But, in addition to the nine surface vessels, 49 Japanese planes were destroyed. Of these, the Navy's big Vought Corsairs got 36, Leif Erickson reported for the Associated Press.

Major Gregory Weissenberger, whose Corsair squadron bagged 11 of the Jap planes, had high praise for the bomber pilots. "Those bomber boys," he said, "always say we fighters are great stuff, protecting them. Brother, they've got guts. With Zeros all around them, they go right down to the target without swerving. When we fighters get into trouble, we run. They can't."

Calls Corsair Best Fighter

Equal praise for the fighter pilots came, Mr. Erickson reported, from Lieutenant Howard Paine, torpedo plane pilot. "The fighters did a wonderful job. The F4U (Navy Corsair) is the best damned fighter plane in the world. One took two Zeros off my tail."

STRATFORD, CONN.—Unstinting tribute to the "men who keep 'em flying" from the air fields of the Southwest Pacific was paid by C. J. McCarthy, vice-president of the United Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. McCarthy had just returned from a 24,000-mile air inspection trip through the fighting areas to observe the combat performance of the Navy's new Corsair fighter.

Some of the Marine mechanics, who worked under the near-primitive conditions at Guadalcanal, received their training at the Chance Vought plant here, Mr. McCarthy reported. "One machine shop was a tent equipped with an all-purpose saw, three lathes and a grinder. With that the boys kept most of the planes in the air three to six hours a day," he said.

He said those conditions no longer prevail on Guadalcanal but added that with every advance, repair units must move up too, and mechanics must be ready to work with almost nothing until supplies catch up.

Backs Truck; Straightens Blade

Joseph J. Ferrara

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA—Repair work in North Africa calls for imagination and plenty of improvisation, according to Joseph J. Ferrara, Hamilton Standard Propellers service man here.

He told of traveling to a marsh to salvage a wrecked plane. "We took the propeller off, used a gas drum as a bench. To straighten a blade we backed a truck over the bent portion . . . a wooden pattern was made to check it. Then the plane was towed to an open field and the patched up propeller flew it back to a depot for complete repairs," he said.

How's Your Air I.Q.?

Q. What is the recent combat record of U. S. Army fliers?

A. In the first six months of 1943, at a cost of 846 American planes, 3,515 enemy planes were downed definitely, with 1,177 more probably destroyed and 1,260 damaged, according to General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of U. S. Army Air Forces. In addition 121 Axis ships were sunk, 74 probably sunk and 318 hit.

Q. When was a helicopter first successfully flown in this country?

A. September 14, 1939, with Igor I. Sikorsky at the controls at Stratford, Conn., in the backyard of the airplane plant of United Aircraft Corporation.

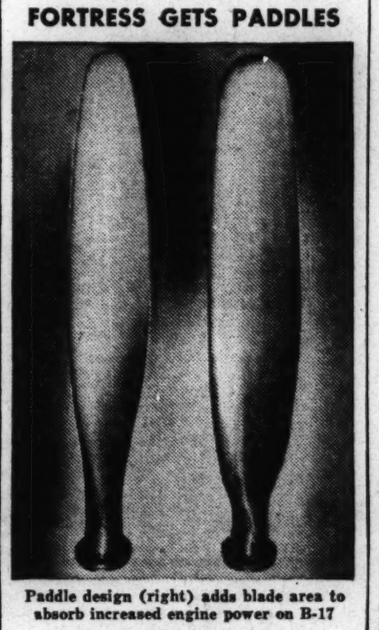
Q. Where is the world's highest commercial airport?

A. In La Paz, Bolivia, 13,400 feet above sea level in the midst of the Andes, served by Pan American-Grace Airways. On this route, Panagra uses Douglas DC-3's with Pratt & Whitney engines turning Hamilton Standard propellers.

Q. What is the highest altitude ever reached by man?

A. 72,394 feet by Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Stevens and Brigadier General Orville Anderson in 1935 in a free balloon.

FORTRESS GETS PADDLES



Paddle design (right) adds blade area to absorb increased engine power on B-17

Fortress Ups Performance With Paddle Propeller

Hamilton Standard Plays Part In High Altitude Bombing

SEATTLE, WASH.—A change in the shape of the propeller blades helped make possible high level precision bombing by Boeing's Flying Fortress.

Concentrated Axis anti-aircraft fire had climbed up to meet early B-17's. The Boeing Aircraft Company set out to develop a Fortress that would fly still higher.

First they "slicked up" the airplane itself. Then, cooperating with engine and Army technicians, they improved high altitude engine performance through refinements in supercharging. This called for greater blade area on the propellers to absorb the added horsepower in the rarified atmosphere. If not remedied, this condition was critical enough to make the added engine power useless.

Since Fortress design will not give adequate clearance for a larger diameter propeller, Hamilton Standard engineers had to find another way to get the extra blade area. A wider paddle propeller was the answer.

The new blade has given the vaunted Fortress outstandingly successful performance at extreme altitudes, and has made the plane more dreaded than ever to America's enemies. The paddle blade is being used to advantage on other planes, notably the Consolidated Liberator.

Former Silk Weaving Mill Now Fashioning Propellers

DARLINGTON, R. I.—Idle for eighteen years, the world's largest silk weaving shed has opened its doors again.

This time it will make propellers, not delicate silken fabrics. The former home of the Royal Weaving Company has become another production unit of the Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation.

Conversion of the idle mill into a propeller factory carries out Hamilton Standard's policy of utilizing existing facilities rather than have the taxpayer provide gleaming new factories to handle the wartime need for its products. Two other former textile mills, located at Westerly, R. I., and Norwich, Conn., already are at work building propellers.

In addition, Remington Rand, Frigidaire and Nash-Kelvinator have been licensed to build Hamilton Standard propellers. The Hamilton Standard home plant is now concentrating more and more upon new and advanced propeller models to insure that propeller development in this country keeps far ahead of the Axis.

Machinery, much of it production equipment from East Hartford, is now being steadily moved into Darlington.

Hamilton Standard Propellers' latest satellite plant began operation the middle of last month when a handful of the many hundreds of workers who will soon be located there began grinding propeller blades.

Army Bombs Rome's Military Targets With Precision Learned at Training Fields

America's Pilots, Navigators, Bombardiers Employ Accurate Technique Acquired In Months of Arduous Practice as Aviation Cadets

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—When Allied bombs fell for the first time on Rome, U. S. Army Air Forces were chosen for the task. Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells, and Marauders followed each other over the city and every bomb fell within the target areas.

This "pickle barrel" accuracy resulted from the intensive work of the Army Air Forces Training Command based here under Major General Barton K. Yount.

The raid proved again how well the AAFTC has discharged its responsibilities as defined by General Yount:

"The raw material coming to this command is from the start superior to the manpower available to the air forces of our enemies.

"The tools of our trade, in the form of planes and equipment, are available in great quantities and high quality.

"We have ample space and ideal climates in which to work.

"With this ideal setup our responsibility and duty is to give our young men the best training in the world to the end that the United States will have the largest and most powerful air force in existence, able to seek out and kill the enemy wherever he may seek combat or wherever he may hide."

Bombardiers Go Through the Mill

Flying recruits first go to college from six weeks to five months, then to a pre-flight school for nine weeks. The recruits then go to classification centers. After exhaustive physical and psychological tests, they are selected as bombardiers, pilots or navigators. Tests are now so accurate that examiners can predict closely the number of candidates out of each hundred who will win wings.

Men chosen for bombardier schools spend eighteen weeks with the bombsights. They work problems in mathematics, aerodynamics, physics and navigation until their reaction time is trigger fast. In final test missions, embryonic bombardiers have only seconds to set sights on a straight run. Those who pass have demonstrated uncanny accuracy.

Equally important are navigators. After months of training they can guide their planes unerringly through unfamiliar skies, to hit their objective on the nose, at the scheduled minute.

Over a Year Needed to Make a Pilot

Pilots spend over a year learning their jobs, cooperating with bombardiers and navigators so that speed, direction and altitude will be perfect during the bomb run.

Pilot cadets log a minimum of 130 hours of flying time in primary and basic schools and become proficient in navigation, radio work, weather interpretation, sky discipline.

When pilots finish basic school they are reclassified into single engine and multi-engine pilots and sent to advanced school. Here the fighter pilot gets nearly 100 hours more flying time. He continues study of navigation, learns the tricks of combat, spends hours in formation flying, cross-country missions and target practice.

They Learn Planes Inside Out

Bomber cadet pilots at advanced school learn to handle multi-engined planes, learn to find their way despite storms or strange terrain, and practice fixed gunnery, formation flying, and radio.

But their training is not finished. Next they go to a transition school.

They learn the plane they are to fly in combat inside out. They study emergency procedures—how best to fly a Consolidated Liberator on only two engines or a Martin Marauder on only one engine—how to handle a ship with a partially destroyed rudder, aileron or wing—how to land in the water or make belly landings when the wheels have been shot away.

No enemy fighters were met over Rome. But every bomber was prepared to defend itself with accurate fire, the result of a rigid six-weeks gunnery course which every bomber crew member must pass.

Douglas Airliner Stars In Two New War Roles

Hits Sicily with Paratroops; Spans Atlantic with Glider

ADVANCED AIR BASE IN TUNISIA—Two epics of the air were written within a week by that airline veteran, the Douglas DC-3. In Sicily it led the invasion with loads of paratroopers hours before seaborne fighters smashed the coast. For the British it made aviation history towing a loaded glider for the first time across the Atlantic.

Spearheading the Sicilian invasion, the Douglas transports dropped load after load of paratroopers and supplies behind enemy nerve centers—power plants, rail concentrations, and air fields.

The Geronimo, one of the unarmed and unarmored Douglas transports, took a beating worse than average. An Axis shell smashed a four by six foot hole in the side, tore off the door and killed one trooper. Another hit carried away part of the left stabilizer.

"The shock nearly spun the controls out of my hands," the pilot said. His co-pilot reported that they had only half a plane left. Somehow that "half" kept flying; the Geronimo dropped its troops and got home safely.

A flying colonel said after the action: "Give them half a chance and they will always bring you back."

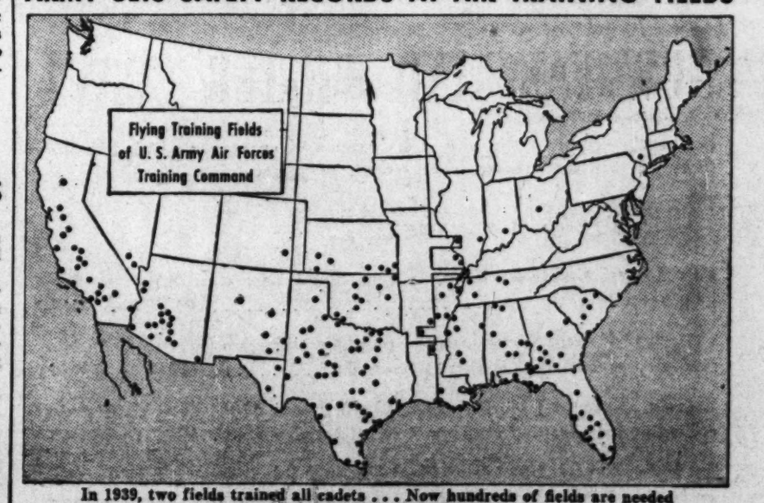
Meanwhile another Douglas towed the first glider across the Atlantic. Twenty-eight hours after leaving Montreal, the glider floated to earth with a ton and a half of vaccines, radio and engine parts.

The Douglas transports were driven by Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp engines and Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers.

I.N.S. Photo

Paratroops spill from DC3's

ARMY SETS SAFETY RECORDS AT AIR TRAINING FIELDS



In 1939, two fields trained all cadets . . . Now hundreds of fields are needed

In 1939 the Army had only two air training fields — Kelly and Randolph — with a yearly output of about 500 pilots. Now the whole southern half of the United States is dotted with fields to supply pilots and crews for the swarms of new combat planes taking to the air each month.

Despite this tremendous expansion and the faster, hotter planes the boys fly, a comparison between the ten pre-war years and 1942 shows a significant decrease in the rate of Army Air Forces airplane accidents per 1,000 flying hours.

This record reflects the meticulous care which marks every phase of the program of the AAFTC. Improved training methods have been standardized through central instructors schools. Safety officers check at every point.

The record also reflects the dependability of the equipment and the skill of maintenance crews. At one advanced single-engine school, in operation for two years, cadets flying North American AT-6's powered by Pratt & Whitney engines and using Hamilton Standard propellers have yet to report an engine or propeller failure.

A recent analysis disclosed that more than three-quarters of the training accidents were caused by personnel failures. Materiel failures accounted for less than one-fifth, miscellaneous (such as weather) and undetermined causes were responsible for the rest.

NAVY GOODYEAR BLIMPS ROLL UP PERFECT RECORD ESCORTING CONVOYS

Official U. S. Navy Photo

AKRON, O.—Thousands of Allied ships have sailed safely through sub-infested waters under the protection of Goodyear-built blimps. Not one blimp-convoyed ship has been lost, the U. S. Navy revealed last month when it honored these K-ships as "able guardians of shipping, both on convoy protection and anti-submarine patrol."

Beginning the war with only seven K-ships, the Navy has ordered 200 more from Goodyear, many of which are already in service. They are powered by 600-hp. Pratt & Whitney Wasp engines, turning Hamilton Standard propellers.

The new blimps carry depth bombs and machine guns, and "ingenious means have been perfected for spotting subs, and cooperating with surface units," the Navy said.

There are twelve Goodyear K-ship squadrons functioning now in the Atlantic, Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico.

Advertisement

Terrific Land-Sea-Air Fire Rakes Axis' Defenses in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

air, sea and land bombardment was unleashed in support of the big push of the land troops which, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters communiqué announced, marked an advance of six miles in the Americans' northern sector and a gain of "several miles" in the central zone flanking Mt. Etna.

The American Seventh Army, strengthened for the final punch by rested veterans of North Africa who took over from some of the weary advance guard in Sicily, captured Caronia, four miles east of San Stefano and 18 miles west of Cape Orlando on the north coast.

"Very satisfactory progress has been made," especially in the central sector where Canadians and British were swinging a wedge aimed at the western face of Mt. Etna, the communiqué said. "Our troops have pushed forward in some cases several miles."

The capture of Catenanuova, 22 miles west of Catania and about three miles southwest of previously captured Centuripe in this sector, was announced. The communiqué also confirmed the previously reported fall of Agira to the northwest.

Naples Bombed Second Night

Naples was hit the second successive night in the reopened air offensive against the mainland, with railways and communications as the particular target.

United States heavy cruisers, disclosed to be in action in Sicilian waters for the first time, along with American destroyers, pumped shells into the coastal road and Axis defenses built into the high ground west of Cape Orlando, about 43 miles west of Messina and just ahead of the American advance.

British destroyers also blazed away at the East Sicilian coast, raking with high explosives the coastal road at Taormina north of Catania, and at Cape Molini, 17 miles south of Taormina and just north of Catania.

Light naval forces laid down a tightening blockade of the Axis garrison, maintaining a steady patrol even in the narrow Messina Strait where they fought two sharp engagements with enemy motor torpedo boats, one off Cape Armi on the Italian toe and the other near Taormina. One of the enemy boats was damaged.

Not only bombers but several types of fighters and fighter-bombers ranged unopposed over the German and Italian ground forces, dropping high explosives at point blank range and ripping Axis infantry with cannon shells and machine-gun bullets.

A front-line witness said "the roar in the sky is deafening. It's a regular traffic jam up there."

Adrano, at the western base of Mt. Etna, and the gun positions and roads in that area were the focal point of the aerial-wrought destruction, and 80 enemy trucks were reported destroyed and 100 damaged.

RAF Wellingtons attacked Naples, swamping the defenses with a concentrated bombing.

Target Resembled 'Flattened Tree'

The crews said the Naples anti-aircraft gunners held their fire until the last moment and then let loose simultaneously, but the fire failed to divert the bomber fleet and a tornado of explosives left the target "looking like a flattened Christmas tree," said one airman.

The Allied land advances tore new gaps in the Etna line and threatened the Adrano-Catania highway skirting the base of Mt. Etna.

The gains were scored in the face of a determined resistance in which the Germans lavishly poured in men in an effort to hold off the push in the central sector particularly.

The fact that only patrol activity was reported directly south of Catania seemed to indicate that the main assault on that city was coming in an enveloping movement from the west, and the Germans were determined to prevent it.

A German radiocast today said from three to four United Nations divisions were making the push against German ridge positions in that sector.

The capture of Centuripe put the British within five miles of the Adrano-Catania road. A terrific artillery barrage already was taking a heavy toll of German supplies and reinforcements moving along the vital artery.

The situation in the American sector around Troina was reported to be "fluid" with the Allied line ill-defined because of the mountainous terrain, but the doughboys were known to be pushing ahead steadily from that captured highway hub.

Malta Headquarters Of Eisenhower

The island of Malta was disclosed to have been General Eisenhower's operational headquarters for the Allied attack on Sicily.

The General and his staff went there four days before the scheduled beginning of the offensive, and he stayed in a palace built in 1540 by the Knights of St. John. There he was a guest of Field Marshal Lord Gort, Governor General.

These facts were disclosed as the United Nations Commander in Chief paid special tribute to the island's people, "the most bombed and shot on earth," to Lord Gort, and to the Malta air force.

During General Eisenhower's stay there his offices were placed in limestone tunnels, grim reminders of the year in which the island was subjected to more than 2,000 air raids.

There were two raids during that time, but one of the General's aides said neither produced as much discomfort as sand flies.

In one of his tributes General Eisenhower said:

"The epic of Malta is a symbolic experience of the United Nations in this war. Malta has passed successively through the stages of woeful unpreparedness, tenacious endurance, intensive preparation, and the initiation of a fierce offensive. It is resolutely determined to maintain the rising crescendo of attack until the whole task is complete. For this inspiring example, the United Nations will be forever indebted to Field Marshal Lord Gort and the fighting services under his command and to every citizen for the heroic stand."

By a Staff Artist

Axis Lines Sag Again in Sicily

A combined land, air, and sea assault of great force is being directed against rapidly weakening enemy positions in northeastern Sicily. Broken line represents approximate battle line, with arrows showing positions of various Allied spearheads. Ships show where American naval craft are shelling enemy entrenchments on the north shore.

German Lad Weeps, Crying, 'All Is Lost'

By the Associated Press

With the American Seventh Army on Bloody Ridge, Sicily, July 30. Delayed

It is a rare thing to see a German cry, but this young Nazi soldier, stood weeping under an olive tree.

"Germany is lost," moaned the youth, who, although only 18 years old, had been in the Army two years. "What have people there to live for? They work hard, and all of them have no pleasure left in life. And we lose battle after battle. It is hopeless. Mussolini and Hitler—they are to blame. They are to blame for all our troubles."

Russia:

Soviets Expect Orel Abandonment

Moscow dispatch said the German retreat westward from points north and south of Orel proceeded steadily and it seemed only a question of time before Orel itself would be abandoned, eliminating the entire enemy salient on the Central Front.

The British Radio, quoting a Reuters dispatch from Moscow, said the Germans "are in full and hasty retreat toward Orel, with the three main Russian armies driving forward after them."

The German High Command communiqué dismissed the Orel fighting with the assertion that violent Russian tank attacks southwest of that city had been "repulsed everywhere," but told of heavy fighting on the Mius River front on the southern end of the line near Kuibyshevo.

German infantry, tanks and the Waffen Elite Guard under command of Field Marshal Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein were reported to have thrown back repeated Soviet attacks in the Mius sector, capturing 17,895 prisoners up to Aug. 2 and destroying 730 tanks. A hard struggle was reported continuing in the Belgorod area.

Frantic counterattacks, into which the desperate Germans throw their full strength of manpower and mechanized forces in an effort to stave off encirclement, have failed to halt the Russian advance, a Soviet communiqué said.

Russians Take Three Towns

Soviet columns driving in from the south occupied the towns of Stish and Pilatovka, while a spearhead advancing from the east captured the railroad station of Domnino, seven miles from Orel, the bulletin declared.

The sector north and northwest of Orel, where the Red Army is cutting in to pocket the German forces, was the scene of particularly heavy fighting as the Germans aimed sharp blows at the attacking forces only to be forced back with losses estimated in the communiqué at 2,000 fatalities. Thirteen German tanks and a number of field pieces and trucks also were reported destroyed.

Heavy German losses also were reported in the area south of Orel where the Nazis counterattacked vainly at a cost of about 1,500 men, the bulletin said.

In the course of the German retreat, the Russians said, large stocks of food, munitions and guns as well as undamaged Tiger tanks are falling into the hands of the Red Army.

In addition to the successes achieved at Orel, the Russians reported a notable victory in the Donets Basin, where they said the Nazis had been compelled by serious losses to halt their attacks southwest of Voroshilovgrad after five days of furious fighting.

Considerable aerial activity was reported all along the front on Aug. 3, resulting, the Russians said, in the destruction of 180 enemy planes.

Other units of the German Army, however, still were trying to advance at Belgorod at the southern end of the Kursk salient, 165 miles below Orel.

Continent:

RAF Intruders Continue Forays

RAF Intruder planes carried out their usual forays over the Continent on the night of Aug. 3, but Britain's heavy bombers took a rest after having been in almost continuous action for the past two weeks against Hamburg and other objectives in Germany.

The sound of large numbers of planes over the English Channel during the night had led to a belief that the bombers were again out.

The Air Ministry News Service announced that Typhoons set a supply ship and one of seven escorting vessels ablaze in a low-level attack on a enemy convoy off Le Havre, France, on Aug. 3. One plane was lost in the attack, which was carried out at a height of only 20 feet.

The British Air Ministry review announced that Allied air fleets based in the British Isles dumped a record 21,520 tons of high explosives on Germany and German-occupied Europe during the month of July—more than 53 times as much as the Germans ever dropped in their heaviest raid on any English city.

One third of the tonnage was dropped on the seaport city of Hamburg, which received 7,840 tons and thereby became the No. 1 target of the United Nations.

The bomb tonnage did not include the thousands of tons dropped upon Italian cities and other Mediterranean objectives by planes based in North Africa.

The Axis also had the worst of it in the matter of aircraft losses, losing 1,202 over Europe, England, Malta, North Africa, and the Middle East, as against 596 for the Allies.

Solomons:

U. S. Forces Reach Munda Air Strip

United States infantrymen have hacked their way out of the jungle through nests of stubbornly resisting Japanese to the eastern edge of the Munda air strip but the main enemy defense line and much heavy fighting still lie ahead. The air strip runs east and west.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in announcing the slowly continuing envelopment of that key enemy base on New Georgia Island in the Central Solomons, emphasized that the Japanese resistance is stiffening rather than crumbling despite the poundings the defenders have taken from the air, sea and land for more than a month.

The Japanese are dug in, manning machine guns in coral caves and log bunkers, from Kekele village on the water front to the foot of Bibolo Hill, in that sector where the Americans stand nearest their objective, after advances along the coast.

The whole jungle battle line continues to inch ahead, a communiqué reporting the occupation of the northeastern slopes of Bibolo Hill.

Fortresses Pound Bairoko Harbor

Another core of Japanese resistance on New Georgia at Bairoko Harbor, 12 miles north of Munda, was given a pounding by Flying Fortresses and Mitchell medium bombers.

The big news from the western hinge of the Pacific offensive, where Australian and American jungle fighters are within artillery shelling distance of Salamaua, New Guinea, was the aerial destruction within the past 10 days of nearly 200 Japanese barges.

Twenty-nine of these barges, some exploding so violently as to indicate they carried ammunition, were wrecked on Aug. 3 near Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and Finschhafen, New Guinea.

A communiqué said that the barges destroyed within the past 10 days included many of the large troop-carrying type and that the fatalities must have been considerable.

Rumania:

U. S. Parachutists Reported Seized

Enemy reports reaching Istanbul said that 60 American parachute troops were landed in the Ploesti oil field area of Rumania during the American air raid Aug. 1 and were captured.

Another enemy report from Bulgaria said Bulgarian antiaircraft fire shot down 16 American bombers as the planes flew over and back.

The report of parachute troops was not confirmed by any United Nations source and it was possible that crew men parachuting from damaged bombers were mistaken for parachute troopers.

The reports said the troops were dropped among oil refineries and oil pumping installations, presumably to sabotage machinery undamaged by the raids.

Meanwhile, eyewitness accounts reaching Turkey said that a great fire raged in the entire petroleum area as German and Rumanian firemen sought to save some of the valuable fuel. The bombers smashed everything worth hitting in the mile-long oil district around Ploesti, these reports said. They estimated that the region's production had been cut in half by the low-flying American bombers.

San Marino Acts

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Rome Radio yesterday quoted reports from San Marino, independent republic 125 miles north of Rome in Italy, as saying San Marino's State Council, which "had Fascist tendencies," had been superseded by a provisional council.

San Marino, which claims to be the oldest state in Europe, and the Kingdom of Italy signed a friendship treaty in 1897 and renewed it in March, 1939. The state covers 38 square miles. Its population in 1939 was 14,545.

The Associated Press recorded the Rome broadcast.

Resisters Jailed

CHIASSO, AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Aug. 4 (AP)—Reports here said that the military courts at Turin had begun to sentence Fascists who resisted Mussolini's fall and the dissolution of the Fascist Party, those who disobeyed the curfew and those charged with "fostering English propaganda" and organizing political parties.

Hundreds of persons already have been sentenced, a number of them to execution, it was reported.

In an order of the day, the new Minister of Italian Aviation, Gen. Renato Sandalli, asked the air force to "work in silence and with discipline."

Harlem on Way to Normal After Second Calm Night

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Following a second quiet, orderly night, Harlem was well on its way towards normal activity today after the outbreak of mob violence and looting on Sunday night.

The emergency curfew was set ahead to 11:30 p. m. from 10:30 p. m. last night and today many shops that were wrecked by the hoodlums during the disturbances reopened and automobile and other traffic returned to normal. The ban on sale of liquor in the district is still in effect, however, and police officials indicated that it would continue for some time. Heavy police details continue to patrol the district to insure maintenance of order.

The only incident of importance in Harlem last night was the firing of several shots by a Negro policeman in breaking up a street fight. The crowd dispersed when ordered to do so, and no one was hurt.

Deliveries of milk and other foodstuffs is going on in the area with police escorts and the acute shortage of food on Monday and Tuesday because of the looting is being met by increased shipments.

Claims against the city for riot damage totaling $100,000 were filed at Harlem Police Headquarters yesterday by 155 merchants. One of the largest was $15,000 from the Empire Jewelry Shop, 307 Lenox Avenue.

The City Council adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor and the Board of Education to open enough full-time playgrounds for children this summer. This action followed a debate on the subject of whether lack of recreational facilities had caused the Harlem disorders.

Meanwhile, Francis J. Brennan, Assistant Director of the Division of Recreational and Community Activities of the Board of Education, announced that all 14 playgrounds in the Harlem Area will remain open five days a week until Aug. 31.

Simultaneously, the Social Reconstruction Committee of the Episcopal Church made public a report calling for equal opportunity for Negroes. The report, which will be submitted to the Church's general convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 2, said the principle that it is the right of every person without distinction because of race or color to have equality of opportunity according to his capacities must be applied in the United States as well as throughout the world.

"The Negro is not asking for charity or for special privilege, but for an equal opportunity in training and work and culture to prove his worth as a man and as a citizen," the report declared.

Peace Groups in Italy Lack Clear-Cut Leadership

Continued from Page 1

resistance might crack if the Allies should quickly smash Axis forces in Sicily and spill over onto the mainland, the popular enthusiasm for peace has cooled off under the stringent methods employed by the new government.

Part of the present calm in Italy under the blanket of military dictatorship is due to the failure of the Allies to clean up Sicily last week. Marshal Badoglio's press and German propaganda agents are making the most of continued resistance in Sicily to whip up Italian fighting spirit.

No Coal for Italy

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted a Tass dispatch from Bern today as saying that the Germans had suspended all deliveries of coal and steel to Italy on July 25. The broadcast was recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Fascists Weaken

NICOSIA, Sicily, Aug. 1. Delayed. (AP)—Mussolini's erstwhile henchmen are shedding their Fascist faith in a hurry these days.

The men and women who once were party stalwarts have found they do not care for Fascism since the arrival of the Americans—or, at least, they profess as much.

There was an interesting little ceremony in Nicosia today when known Fascist leaders trooped into a large room to hear a talk by an American Army official.

There were 23 of them, one a strikingly handsome woman who had been a Fascist leader among the women. There was the Vice-Secretary of the Commune, political secretaries, city employees who held political offices in the Fascist Party, and members of the Voluntary Militia.

They filed into the room and ranged themselves around the wall, watching the proceedings intently. Their eyes shifted in unison with every move the speaker made and most of them were nodding their heads in agreement before he finished his sentences.

He told them they were known Fascist leaders and as such were suspect.

"We have come here to liberate Italy and Sicily from the Fascists," he told them, adding that they were being put under technical arrest and surveillance and that if any of them were found engaged in Fascist activities they would be dealt with summarily.

When the official finished speaking a white-haired man stepped forward and said passionately:

"For the most part we were forced to be Fascists to earn a living. We are not of the real Fascist element." He declared that those present would be "strong for the American principles of liberty" and do all they could to wreck Fascism.

His speech brought cheers, and the meeting broke up with everyone shaking hands with everyone else.

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De Gaulle-Giraud Pledge Joint Fight to Free France

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 4 (AP)—Pledges to work together for the liberation of France were exchanged by Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle following an agreement whereby the latter placed his Fighting French troops under General Giraud's command, it was announced here last night.

General Giraud first addressed General de Gaulle, thanking him for his order of the day July 31 in which General de Gaulle surrendered his command and directed his followers to "march against the enemy" under "a glorious leader," General Giraud.

"Little by little," General Giraud wrote, "I am sure by loyalty and sincerity that divergences will be reduced . . . and we shall find ourselves what we have never ceased to be—soldiers of France."

In his reply, General de Gaulle said that "they [the Fighting French] will follow you, I am sure, with all the confidence and devotion merited by the great soldier and leader which you are."

Meanwhile, with the unification of the Army an accomplished fact, there was growing French impatience at the reluctance of the United States to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation as the provisional French Government.

Derniere Nouvelles, leading French paper in North Africa, commented editorially that the British favored French recognition, "realizing the unfortunate consequences of the present [American] attitude."

The editorial added that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were risking a "political and psychological error" in their failure to accord recognition which gave "additional arguments to any [collaborationist] propaganda" because of the "equivocal position."

Giraud 'Order No. 1'

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, new Commander in Chief of All French Armed Forces, issued "General Order No. 1" yesterday to all ranks of the French Army and Navy, telling them: "One thing only is important—to free France and liberate our prisoners."

The order as radiocast by the Algiers Radio and recorded here by the Associated Press continued:

"For this task, I am asking you to consecrate all your efforts. We shall show to the whole world, to our enemies as well as our friends, what we can do."

Democratic Rule

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French leaders in North Africa—in the wake of the agreement between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud—appear anxious to emphasize the democratic character of the new administration. They want to convince the Allies that the regime, marshaled under the French Committee of National Liberation—though not elected by the French people—will be democratic in spirit and action.

While establishing a clear delimitation between military and civil affairs, the new constitution of the Algiers Committee, at the same time, puts an end to the division of the French armed forces in two independent and partly hostile camps. The merger of the Giraudist North African Army and the de Gaullist Fighting French troops is now imminent. General de Gaulle has given up his previous claim to keep his small but gallant and well-equipped army as an independent fighting force. Establishment of a unified French Army is a very important step toward termination of French internal strife.

General de Gaulle, for all practical purposes, has become head of the French civil administration. But he also has been nominated Chairman of the new "Committee of National Defense" of which General Giraud and the chiefs of the French Army, Navy, and Air General Staffs are members.

This new post gives General de Gaulle the opportunity to carry out the reorganization of the French Army which he considers prerequisite to any lasting French unity.

His task will be facilitated by the promotion of Gen. Paul de Gentilhomme, one of General de Gaulle's earliest followers, to become Assistant Commissioner for National Defense and by the elimination of Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin as Chief of the Army General Staff. General Juin, who was released from a Nazi prison camp after having promised not to fight against the Germans, had been Vichy's commander in North Africa.

High Command Makeup

The new French High Command comprises officers of the North African army such as General Leyer, Chief of the Army Staff; Rear Admiral Lemonnier, Chief of the Navy Staff, and Gen. René Bouscat, Chief of the Air Staff. It also includes former Fighting French officers such as Brig. Gen. Pierre Koenig and Rear Admiral Philippe Marie Auboyneau, who will serve as Assistant Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy. The two assistant Chiefs of Staff, however, are not members of the Committe of National Defense.

The new French setup represents itself as a compromise between the claims of the Giraudist and the de Gaullist factions in North Africa, but there can be little doubt that the deal is greatly to the advantage of General de Gaulle. Military influence on French civil affairs has been eliminated or at least considerably curtailed.

Of course, Generals de Gaulle and Giraud are both executors of the decisions of the French Committe which "directs the general conduct of the war and disposes of all land, naval, and air forces." General de Gaulle, however, has succeeded in eliminating the former Vichy men and his most decided opponents from responsible positions. Today, he appears more firmly entrenched in power than ever and supervising the "provisional government" while General Giraud's influence has been limited largely to military affairs.

French Reaction

The new increase in power of General de Gaulle is partly a consequence of Allied rebukes to this French leader. It could be easily foreseen how a proud people such as the French would react on attacks on one of their outstanding leaders whom the majority of Frenchmen consider as symbol of their national resistance. Yet the main reason for the increasing de Gaullist influence in North Africa is the fact that the Fighting French have been proposing necessary reforms while the Giraudists have been essentially defending existing conditions.

To obtain recognition as a de facto government of the French Empire and trustee for Metropolitan France now is the main task which the Algiers Committee is facing. The Anglo-Saxon powers are not likely to give formal recognition to a French regime which they believe is not representative of the French people. Yet responsible statesmen agree that a "modus vivendi" which gives to the French regime the opportunity to take part in vital decisions concerning the Mediterranean situation must be found if future relations between postwar France and the Allies are not to be endangered.

The new constitution of the French Committee of National Liberation is a step forward toward stabilization of the new regime and toward amalgamation of the French factions.

Luxemburg Premier Sees Reich Paying

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Heavy damage being inflicted upon Germany by the United Nations is the best method of punishing the Germans for their war guilt, Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister of the exiled Luxemburg Government, said today upon his return by Clipper from England.

"The Germans are beginning to understand what war is," said Mr. Dupong, whose headquarters are now in Montreal.

Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, who also was one of the 19 trans-Atlantic Clipper passengers, said the Dutch people had been warned not to demonstrate over Allied successes in Sicily, to avoid giving the "Germans an excuse for more executions."

Episcopalian Group Reports on Merger

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Protestant Episcopal Church's Commission on Approaches to Unity made public July 31 a majority report urging that it be instructed by the Church's General Assembly in Cleveland next October to continue its negotiations for merger with the "Northern" Presbyterian Church.

International Amenities

Newton, from Wide World

Dutch Princess Wears American Present

Princess Beatrix of Holland tries on a pair of wooden shoes, while her sister, Princess Irene (right) and Rene Roell, a young playmate, admire them. The shoes were presented to the Princesses when their mother, Princess Juliana, visited Holland, Mich., last year.

New Light on Caxton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Thanks to a find 20 years ago the British Museum has acquired on permanent loan a series of documents dating back to 1420 which throw new light onto the life of William Caxton, so-called father of English printing.

The story begins in 1922 when the cataloguing of the title deeds and papers of Lord Winterton's family at Shillinglee Park in Sussex was undertaken by Richard Holworthy. Although he came across the name Caxton in some beautifully written Latin documents, dealing with transfers of land, he did not follow up the clues. But in 1941 Mr. Holworthy became Assistant Archivist to the county of Kent and then passed on his information to Alan Keen, an expert in ancient manuscripts, who acquired them from Lord Winterton. Later Lord Kemsley, proprietor of the Sunday Times, became their owner, and he offered them on permanent loan to the British Museum.

Very little has been known of the early life of the William Caxton who became famous as the first printer in England. Some date between 1412 and 1423 has been generally accepted as that of his birth; nothing is known about his parents or their status, but it is known that Robert Large, a wealthy silk merchant, later Lord Mayor of London, took William as an apprentice. This would seem to imply that William Caxton's parents were fairly wealthy.

In the earliest document dated 1420 a land transfer in the county of Suffolk is quoted. This was from William Paston and another of the Manor of Wratting, to Philip Caxton, his wife, and heirs. The two sons of this pair were Philip and William. Philip was born in 1413 and William may have been born in 1415 or thereabouts. The father Philip was a good-class attorney. It is also recorded in the document that in 1436 the manor of Wratting was sold by Philip Caxton [son] to John Cristemasse, a London draper, the deed being witnessed by the Robert Large who took William as his apprentice. In 1439 William conveyed to Cristemasse his share of the rights in Wratting.

Finns Cling to U. S. Tie as Peace Hope

By John H. Colburn
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4—Two out of three Finns want peace today—and hope the United States will help free them from ties with Germany and mediate a treaty with Russia giving Finland substantially its old borders.

They share the view, widespread throughout Scandinavia, that Anglo-American forces may try to liberate Norway and free Finland from Germany's economic stranglehold.

That is one of the major reasons the preservation of the precarious tie with the United States is so precious to the Finns.

The second is that they are depending on the United States to uphold Finland's independence, with boundaries virtually the same as before the 1939-40 war with Russia, although the United States has given no encouragement in that respect and there are indications there will be none so long as the Finns contribute even passively to a military alliance with Germany.

80,000 Nazis in Finland

German forces in Finland now total about 80,000. They include the army in the Lapland and Petsamo area in North Finland and small air force and naval detachments in Southern Finland.

In some respects Finland is like an occupied country. It is economically dependent on Germany. Uniformed German soldiers, sailors, and young girl members of the Nazi Army Auxiliary are seen daily in the streets of Helsingfors. A German band even gives concerts in one summer restaurant.

But where there was much heiling in the streets two years ago, there is little now, and the Nazi flag seldom is seen.

Despite the presence of the Germans, the people are beginning to talk of an Allied victory. That trend of thought has increased since the fall of Tunisia and the invasion of Sicily, although the Finnish press still is prevented from saying anything detrimental about Germany.

Some sections of the Finnish press have gone so far as to try to disillusion the people about Axis victory chances, and the German Foreign Office has protested.

Why Finns Don't Quit

When asked why they do not withdraw from the war and let the Germans occupy the country, the Finns reply, in effect:

"We can't do that. Germany will lose the war, and the Bolsheviks will march in as liberators and we would suffer like Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in 1940."

At the same time while the Finnish Government has been publicly silent on the peace problem since President Risto Ryti's March inauguration statement that "Finland longs for peace but we cannot see any signs of the end of the war," the following three recent developments are indicative of a changing trend of policy and thought:

1. The Finnish Government in June refused a German request for a solidarity pact. The Finns always have maintained that theirs was a separate war with Russia.

2. After the return of the Finnish SS Battalion which fought with the Germans on the main Russian Front, the Government rejected a Nazi plan for recruiting 1,100 more Finns.

3. The Government so far has ignored two strong German demands that it disavow or take some action against the newly-formed Finnish-American Society.

Listening Attitude

On the diplomatic stage, the Finns are showing a tendency to listen to Moscow peace proposals, but want the Soviets to outline the terms. Russia takes the position that Finland is siding with an enemy which is fighting a losing war and that therefore the Finns should take the peace initiative.

Since November, 1941, the Finns have held what they term "strategic positions" from 25 to 100 miles inside Russian territory, but disclaim any territorial ambitions.

Gone now is the slogan of a year ago, "Finland must have strategic frontiers." The current theme is "Finland is defending itself."

The Finns maintain they will not withdraw to their pre-1939 borders until given guarantees of protection against what they describe as Russia's "imperialistic aims" as demonstrated in the Baltic States in 1940.

Russians See No Comparison

The Russians insist that there is no comparison between Finland and the Baltics. They add that they could have overrun Finland in 1940 had they so desired, instead of making peace.

The Finns might compromise now by yielding some islands in the Gulf of Finland and part of the Karelian Isthmus. However, they say they will fight to the last man before again ceding such points as Hanko, Viipurih and Sortavala, which Russia got in the 1940 peace.

Finland

John Colburn, first American correspondent to visit Finland since last Easter's diplomatic crisis between that country and the United States, has returned to Stockholm because of Finnish censorship, to write of his findings.

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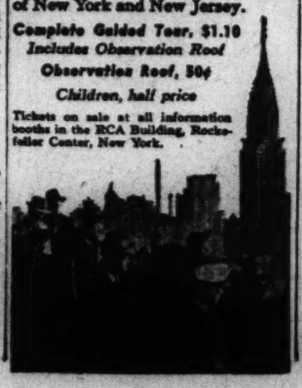

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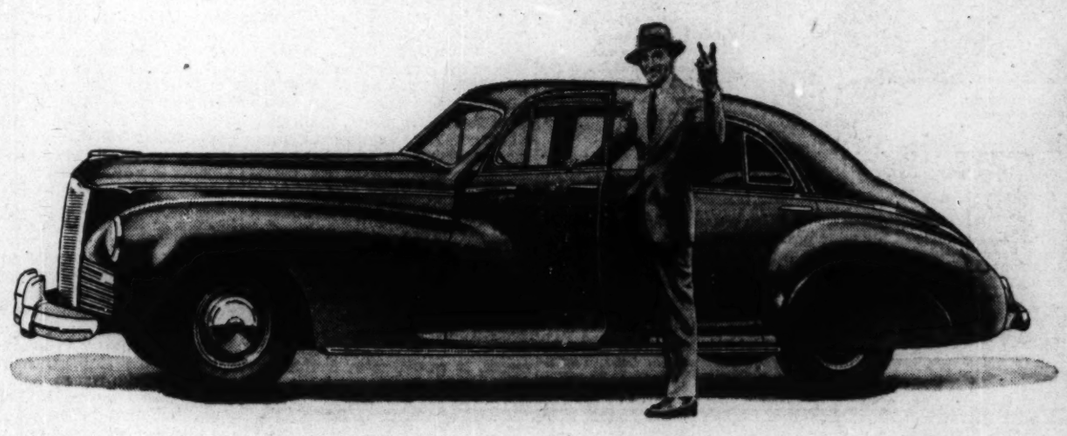

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Peace-Fireworks Preview in Commons

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 4—The Allies now are experiencing their first tests in winning the peace, it is shown here in current Parliamentary discussions on the Italian situation which the House of Commons has forced on the British Government.

A preview of the political fireworks display generated in the task of rehabilitating Europe has been staged here yesterday and today. The prospect of peace negotiations with the Badoglio Government has unleashed political forces long pent up while the Allies were laboriously turning defeat into certainty of victory.

Today, Commons questioners have widened the scope of their probings to press Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to define what sort of new government the British Cabinet visualizes not only for Italy, but also for Spain.

Parliament has heard well-reasoned expression of concern lest the Darlan affair be repeated in Italy, it has heard some mischievous and irresponsible personal charges, and it has heard speakers in support of the Government trying to keep the boat steady.

Mr. Eden today has reaffirmed that Allied terms for Italy are unconditional surrender. He contended that this was not incompatible with honorable conditions of peace offered the Italians in the recent proclamation.

Mr. Eden has stressed that acceptance of unconditional surrender from any individual or government did not in the least entail recognizing it. "I would be extremely pleased to accept unconditional surrender from Hitler tomorrow," Mr. Eden told the House of Commons.

Labor Represented

The Foreign Secretary told Labor critics that some of them spoke as if Labor views were not represented in the War Cabinet, whereas, in fact, decisions were made unanimously by a Cabinet which includes three Labor members.

Mr. Eden repeated that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "carefully considered" statement July 28 on Italy stood as British policy. In that statement, Mr. Churchill reaffirmed the unconditional-surrender terms, but stressed equally Allied determination that letting loose of anarchy must be avoided both in the interests of the Allies and of Italy.

Mr. Eden was pressed today for assurance that Mussolini would not be allowed to escape justice—or Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, either. Mr. Eden's attention was drawn to Marshal Pietro Badoglio's conduct in Ethiopia and his use of poison gas there. Would he also be brought to trial?

Not Up to British

Mr. Eden's reply was, "The scope of the work of the proposed United Nations commission for investigation of war crimes is a matter for decision of all the Allied Governments concerned. It would not be for His Majesty's Government to submit to the commission evidence of war crimes committed neither in British territory nor against British subjects." But he added it would be open to any United Nations Government to submit to the proposed commission for investigations of war crimes evidence of such crimes committed on its territories or against its own nationals.

Mr. Eden also was asked why Britain had not recognized the French National Committee of Liberation. He replied he welcomed it as making a still further contribution to French unity and the French war effort but that it was desirable recognition should be made by all Allied powers.

This answer can be taken to mean that the United States is hesitating to recognize the new French setup.

The Foreign Secretary defended AMGOT, the organization administering the occupied areas of Sicily, which was attacked by Labor front-bencher Arthur Greenwood for its alleged reactionary composition.

Altogether, in this dress rehearsal in British Parliament of what the United Nations' task is going to be like in making the peace, Mr. Eden had to defend himself against a charge of once being huffy because Mussolini was rude to him. Mr. Churchill was named as responsible for an overcomplimentary appreciation of Mussolini written in 1927. Relevant questioning and irresponsible ruckraking have been set in motion here.

The British Government strongly advised the House of Commons not to engage in controversial issues at the present stage. "You might just as well try to have a general election in Catania now," Mr. Eden said.

At the same time, the Administration here knows it cannot prevent the people's representatives from thrashing out urgent and vital issues on which the nation's future depends when once these representatives have made that decision. It would be dangerous in Britain to attempt to do so. Moreover, the discussions on Italy which the House of Commons has forced on the Government have served a useful purpose in giving vent to widely held opinions and anxieties which are motivated by deep-seated popular determination to correct errors of past in the affairs of nations big and small.

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Albanians Time Attacks on Axis With Other Risings in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Berat and Korcha areas ambushed a strong column of trucks and armored cars in a difficult mountain pass. Turning captured ammunition on the Italians, the Albanians killed about 100 and wounded many others. The Italian relief column from Berat also was caught and broken up with the loss of 200 men.

The Italians finally were forced to send a second relief column protected by heavy artillery, which succeeded in relieving the survivors of the original expedition.

Although no reports are available on Albanian losses, they are thought to be far less than Italian, since the guerrillas have perfect knowledge of the very wild and mountainous country existing in southern Albania. Thus Premet, which the Italians were forced to abandon, is overlooked by ridges towering more than 7,000 feet above sea level and forming ideal terrain for hit-and-run guerrilla warfare.

Developments in Italy and the bombing of the Rumanian oil fields are expected to act as a spur to the Albanians, convincing them that the day of liberation from the Italians now is within sight. Increase in guerrilla activity in Albania is seen by some observers as a good indication of how poorly things are going for the Axis in the Balkans. Until recently, little or nothing was heard of Albanian resistance and there was reason to believe the Axis had a stronger grip on the country than on Greece or Yugoslavia. Now, however, Albanian resistance seems to be spreading measurably, indicating either new Axis weakness or growing determination on the part of the Balkan people to rid themselves of oppressors as quickly as possible. Perhaps both interpretations are valid.

There can be little doubt that present Albanian efforts are doubly embarrassing to the Axis, coming as they do at moment of supreme Italian crisis. Although growth of Albanian resistance might call for Italian reinforcements, it would seem doubtful if such are availtble.

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Piping Oil to Allies

Karl Von Romerheim

Portable Line Used for Supplies

One man alone can handle a 20-foot section of the lightweight flexible pipe which helped make possible the Allied North African blitz. Sydney S. Smith of the Shell Oil Company, who conceived and designed the portable line, looks on approvingly as the 90-pound section is carried into position. Mr. Smith is credited by the Army with a major contribution to the success of the Tunisian drive.

Supplies Piped in Sicilian Drive Proved Major Key to Success

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—A portable steel pipe line, through which vital liquid supplies were pumped, was a major contribution to the success of the American and British forces in the Tunisian campaign and is now being used in Sicily with the same effectiveness, it was disclosed Monday with aprpoval of the War Department.

Details of the light-weight pipe line were told in a press conference by Alexander Fraser, President of the Shell Oil Company, who credited its origination to Sidney S. Smith, manager of the products pipe line department of Shell Oil.

It was put into use by the Army after two years of experimental work by the oil company's engineers. Several thousand miles of the new flexible line were used in North Africa to carry gasoline and water in separate pipes, said Mr. Fraser. More than 50 per cent of the total volume of Allied supplies, excluding ammunition, were pumped by this means, he continued. The lines varied from 75 to 300 miles in length, keeping pace with the advancing troops.

With automatic cut-offs on the pipe lines, which have pumping stations at 20-mile intervals, liquids can start flowing immediately after a section is laid, Mr. Fraser said. He said damage from enemy bombing becomes relatively ineffective since pumping stations can be replaced within a few hours.

Mr. Fraser said that after brief training, otherwise unskilled Army crews can lay the pipe at the rate of 20 to 30 miles a day as it is fabricated in 20-foot sections weighing 90 pounds each, light enough to be carried by one man. The four-inch diameter pipe line has a 25,200-gallon capacity per day, and Mr. Fraser said the joinings can be adjusted to any climate ranging from 40 degrees below zero to a temperature of 130 degrees.

Italian Troops in Balkan Area Believed Delay to Armistice

Continued from Page 1

Nazis are making every effort to keep the Italian troops in the Balkans under their thumb.

[The Associated Press reported that an unconfirmed dispatch had been received in Istanbul stating that the Germans had seized three Italian ships carrying troops back to Italy when they stopped in Suda Bay, Crete, for fuel.]

Apparently Premier Badoglio has tried repeatedly to get his troops back. According to some reports, great numbers of Italian soldiers have been concentrated in Albania for evacuation across the Adriatic. Other Italian units were reported heading north from Montenegro in the direction of Trieste and Fiume.

The Germans are said to have displayed considerable shrewdness in handling Italy since Mussolini's overthrow. Nazi troops in Northern Italy, for example, have been under strict orders to avoid trouble with the Italians. A roundabout Madrid report said some clashes had occurred in Northern Italy, but that in each instance the Germans withdrew and waited until the Italians had calmed down.

Wilson on Balkans

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander in Chief of the Middle East, expressed doubt today that the Germans could hold the Balkans with their present forces in the event of an Italian collapse but was of the opinion that they would try as long as possible.

In answer to a question about speedy occupation of the Balkans, General Wilson, who was commander of unsuccessful British forces in Greece in 141, cautioned: 'We can't use a magic carpet to get there."

Changed conditions will require a vast reorganization in the Middle East, he explained, saying the main role of the Middle East at the present stage of the war is to supply the North African striking forces.

"As long as General Eisenhower wants our resources they are at his disposal," the General said. "We have a certain number of forces which can be used for occupation purposes."

Italian Withdrawal

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (CBS)—The exodus of Italian troops from Greece "has assumed the proportions of a general evacuation," the British Radio reported today from Istanbul.

"The Italians are also withdrawing from Montenegro," continued the radiocast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station. "In Albania many of them are concentrating for embarkation to Italy, while others continue northward in the direction of Fiume and Trieste.

"It is reported from Istanbul that the Germans have requisitioned the ships of a contingent of Italian troops and thus held back the Italians who were on their way home."

Waste Paper Making British Glider Parts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Artisans in the production of papier-maché are now employed by the British aircraft industry fashioning incredibly strong and weather-resistant parts of gliders from waste paper, trade reports recently informed the United States Department of Commerce.

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Allied Air Arm Commands South Pacific

By W. K. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 4—It can be said now that the Allied air force almost completely dominates the whole air area bounded by New Britain, New Guinea, and the Solomons. The danger to the Japanese of any large ship movement in these waters is emphasized by the bombing and sinking or damage to three destroyers and one cargo ship venturing therein during the past few days.

At the same time, the destruction of barge traffic in New Britain and Huon Gulf waters is cramping the supplies of Japanese ground forces in the Lae and Salamaua area. A steadily growing proportion of food and ammunition destined for these men never reaches them, and consequently their ability to resist Allied ground pressure at Salamaua persistently diminishes.

Gasmata, on the southern shore of New Britain, is the staging point for barges taking the southern New Guinea supply route. From Gasmata they proceed to Cape Bushing and Borgen Bay, at the extreme western end of New Britain, whence they cross the Vitiaz Straits in a hurried dash for the comparative safety of the New Guinea coast. There is also an alternative supply route by way of the northern coast of New Britain which joins the other near the focal point of Cape Gloucester. These two regular supply channels for the Japanese forces in southern New Guinea explain why attacks recently have been stepped up against Gasmata, Cape Gloucester, and other points along both the north and south routes from Rabaul.

Allied Guns in Position

While supply strangulation and continual bombing are eating away the Japanese powers of resistance, the ground position also is deteriorating. It is reported today that for the first time, Allied artillery has the Salamaua air field and the bridge over San Francisco River under shellfire.

With long-range and accurate gunfire, the supply routes from Salamaua to Komiatum, which already are threatened at several points by Australian patrols, become increasingly arduous and in the future, Japanese troops holding forward defenses around Komiatum will be in a more precarious position.

What is happening in New Guinea is being paralleled in New Georgia. Allied fighters are firmly around the supply lanes to Bairoko and Munda and every day their squeeze becomes more throttling. Here Buin-Faisi is the Japanese supply center and the coast line along Kolombangara Island is the artery down which these supplies should flow.

Attacks on Barges

Fresh attacks on shipping and air fields at Buin-Faisi have been made in the past few days. Two ships were hit and barges were sunk, as well as considerable numbers of planes parked in a destroyed airdrome. At the same time, the battle against the barges has been maintained and intensified. Vila and Webster Cove on Kolombangara Island have come in for heavy pommeling and a close patrol of Blackett Strait has produced further barge victims.

Meanwhile, there is further evidence today that American troops are closing in for the taking of Munda—the most substantial advance so far reported against Japan's defensive perimeter is recorded in the forward move of between 500 and 1,200 yards. This should bring the Americans close to the main Japanese positions, which certainly will be defended with all of the Japanese stubbornness for as long as their supplies last. The speed, then, of the conquest of this land position consequently will bear some relation to Allied ability to cut off supplies.

Recent communiqués make it abundantly clear how the Allies command overwhelming tactical advantages in this Southwest Pacific battle. The Japanese have been forced to give up their costly use of naval forces in these waters. Wherever they have taken to the air, they have been knocked down and driven off without accomplishing anything. They even are unable to protect their own bases and supply lines from constant Allied attack for the Japanese who over a five-weeks period have been unable to mount any serious countermove, there can be no future in this Southwest Pacific Area, even though they may maintain isolated groups of resistance in New Georgia and around Salamau for some weeks to come.

10,166 Australians Prisoners of Japan

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 4

Japanese military authorities have reported to the International Red Cross at Geneva that they hold 10,166 Australian soldiers, including 898 officers, as prisoners of war, Francis Forde, Australian Army Minister, announced today.

An additional 3,321 Australians were reported held by the Japanese in a Tokyo radiocast but since the radiocast was not confirmed, they are officially listed as missing. There are 9,995 others, including 234 officers, also listed as missing, Mr. Forde said.

U. S. Senators at War Front Luncheon Guests of Eden

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden entertained visiting United States Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, at luncheon Aug. 3.

Other special guests included United States Ambassador John G. Winant; Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Production Minister; Minister of Information Brendan Bracken; R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education; Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, Light and Power, and Air Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, commander of the British Air Transport Service.

United States Army Headquarters assigned personal friends of the Senators to act as military aides during the visit.

Senator Russell received his brother-in-law, Lieut. Col. J. C. Stacy of Washington, D. C., while Capt. Ralph Ingersoll, former editor of the New York newspaper PM, was appointed aid to Senator Mead.

Senator Chandler had Capt. Stanley Bach of Lexington, N. Y., who played baseball with the Cincinnati Reds and now manages the 14 Army baseball leagues in the European Theater of Operations.

Capt. N. T. Bartlett, who was aid to the Harriman Lend-Lease missions to Britain, served Senator Brewster, and Lieut. William Reardon, Boston attorney, was assigned to Senator Lodge.

Boys' League Issues Appeal for Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—An appeal for funds to send underprivileged boys to summer camp was issued by the Boys' Athletic League, of 70 Fifth Avenue, here Aug. 3. A contribution of $10 sends a boy to camp for one week, and $20 gives the boy from the city's East Side or other low income sections a two-weeks' taste of country life many of them have never enjoyed.

The league has been sending boys to camp for 10 years. The first underprivileged boys to camp is a real deterrent to delinquency and year, 157 were sent and this figure mounted to more than 1,600 last year.

"I am convinced that sending the most effective means of improving them morally, physically and intellectually," Dr. Carleton Simon, past-president of the Boys' Athletic League, declared, "morally, by insisting that they devote part of their time to their spiritual beliefs; physically, by letting them enjoy every athletic activity dear to a boy's heart, sleeping them singly in comfortable, clean beds; intellectually, by seeing that they appreciate the bounteous gifts of nature, by studying nature in all its aspects."

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Italy to Keep On With War According to Tokyo Radio

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio, in a domestic broadcast reported by the Office of War Information, said that Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and German Ambassador Heinrich Georg Stahmer had conferred today "on the European situation."

Shigemitsu will meet later in the day with Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, said the broadcast.

The Tokyo Radio also stated, according to a Federal Communications Commission recording, that Raffaele Guariglia, new Italian Foreign Minister, had informed the Japanese Foreign Minister that "Italy will strive on in the prosecution of the tripartite alliance war of Japan, Germany, and Italy."

From the Berlin Radio comes a report that Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were received by the Emperor on Aug. 2, and gave him an extensive report on the war in Asia.

Not Mother's Voice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Japanese claim to have been broadcasting talks by Mrs. Henry Topping, an American and widow of a former missionary to Japan, the Office of War Information reported, but the identity was immediately denied by a relative.

The Rev. Willard Topping, son of Mrs. Topping, at Boulder, Colo., said he had heard the broadcasts and it was not his mother's voice. He added that his parents had remained in Japan, despite an opportunity to leave, because of illness. His father passed on there last August at the age of 86.

The broadcast linked with Mrs. Topping's name quoted her as asking "why the women of America should send their sons, their husbands, their brothers, to die miserably in the African Desert or in the swamps of the South Pacific islands, or in the shark-infested waters around these islands?"

Tokyo's Fall First?

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 4 (AP)—The semiofficial U. S. Coast Guard Magazine celebrated the organization's 153rd birthday in its own way today by predicting Japan would fall before December, 1944, and Germany soon thereafter.

Editor Edward Lloyd, a retired Coast Guardsman and magazine editor, declared in his anniversary forecast that it will happen this way:

"Japan will attack Russia, American armed forces will move into Siberia in great numbers; and Japan will be bombed into submission quickly. Though the American Navy will suffer some severe losses in several gigantic sea engagements, it will completely overpower the Japanese battle fleet."

Mr. Lloyd, whose prediction the United States would enter the war during 1941 is a matter of record in the May issue of that year, asserted editorially that "the secret of the sudden defeat of Japan will lie in faulty manpower, both on the Japanese war front and at home."

Tojo Spurs Planes

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan, addressing workers at the Mitsubishi Aircraft factory at Nagoya, called for "a far better achievement," qualitatively and quantitatively, in the production of Japanese aircraft, a Tokyo broadcast said today. The Tokyo report was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Nagoya is one of the places bombed by American planes in April, 1942.

Tojo said the spirit of the Japanese soldier "which amazes the enemy must be achieved by you. With this great spiritual power I desire that you achieve a production record so far superior as to be entirely beyond the imagination of the enemy."

Japan Proposes—

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Chief of of the Press Department of the Japanese High Command stated that Japan would be prepared to withdraw her forces from the whole of China if an understanding were reached with Chungking, BBC reported today, quoting the German Transocean News Agency.

The British broadcast quoted the Japanese spokesman as further stating that "Japan is prepared to collaborate with Chungking, if the latter ceases resistance and lines up with the rest of Eastern Asia."

This Japanese peace proposal, BBC added, after six years of indecisive war in China, can be regarded as a sign of Japanese weakness.

Japan Senses End

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 4—The Japanese have held their first anti-invasion exercises at home, the British radio said today quoting its New Delhi correspondent.

These exercises have been going on all through the week round the foot of Fujiyama, Japan's most sacred mountain, said the correspondent, adding that the exercises were on a large scale and were attended by several members of the Imperial House.

Ickes Gives It the Gun

Associated Press

Gas the Engine Uses Was Made From Coal

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, left, has indorsed a proposal in Congress to build demonstration plants for the extraction of gasoline from coal and coal shales, so he probably got a thrill out of demonstrating the motor for the benefit of (left to right) Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia and Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota.

Return of Manchuria Is Expected by China

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 4

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, who is visiting England, told a press conference today that China expected Manchuria and Formosa to be returned to her after the war, but that she had no territorial ambitions in Indo-China or Thailand.

He said the Chinese hoped Korea would become an independent nation. When asked about the Chinese attitude toward Hong Kong, the British Crown Colony which the Japanese captured, he said he preferred "not to take notice of the question."

With Manchuria, China expected to regain the Manchurian Railways and "there would be no questions between Russia and China," he said.

Gas for Next 1,000 Years Is Seen by Ickes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared today that the United States has a known reserve of 14 or 15 years' motor fuel if it chooses to make it from petroleum, or more than 1,000 years' supply if it is extracted from coal and oil-shales.

Strongly indorsing a bill which would authorize the Government to construct demonstration plants to extract gasoline from shale and coal on a commercial scale, he called on America to "get going" and "atone for past heedlessness in the development of synthetic fuels."

Mr. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, was backed by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Administrator; Dr. R. R. Sayres, Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines; W. Jett Lauck, Economist for the United Mine Workers of America, and others.

Mr. Ickes said the nation would find it impossible to "continue to rip and roar through an endless golden age of gasoline" because oil is being consumed here about three times as fast as it is being discovered, and proven reserves stand at only 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 barrels.

"Coal reserves, though, have hardly been scratched," Mr. Ickes said, estimating that three trillion tons remain underground in this country. He calculated that, with proper treatment, the coal would be sufficient to provide 1,500,000,000 gallons of synethic liquid fuel a year for 1,000 years and still leave enough for all ordinary uses. In addition, he said, there are enough oil shale deposits in the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere to supply 92,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil, which would supply our needs for 65 years or more.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, author of the bill, presided at the subcommittee hearing which also was attended by several House members.

Three Companies Tie In WAC Enlistments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Reporting 100 per cent re-enlistment, three Wac companies were tied Aug. 3 in a race to be the first full unit enlisted in the Women's Army Corps.

They are the Fifth Wac Headquarters Detachment, Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; the 804th Wac Army Air Forces Post Headquarters Company, Moody Field, Valdosta, Ga., and the 909th Headquarters Detachment, First Fighter Command, Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Authority to enlist in the Wac immediately instead of waiting until Sept. 1, when the auxiliary becomes an integral part of the Army, was given by the War Department.

Midwest Officials Decry Plan To Cut Their Gasoline Rations

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4 (AP)—Midwest officials are bristling over a proposal to shear gasoline rations in their states if its only purpose, they said, is to bring back pleasure riding to the East.

Before a special Senate committee, one of them demanded "more basic gasoline instead of less," and none was willing to reduce the coupon values unless it would benefit the Army and Navy.

Gov. Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas, also Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, insisted that if "equality in sacrifice" was to be adopted as a principle, it should be extended to other things—freight rates, for instance.

For years, he said, the Midwest's industrial opportunities have been stifled by abnormally high freight rates, adding that the area is "entitled to equality of opportunity."

Map Unfolded

John A. Ainley, representing Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, unfolded a map before the Committee, headed by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, to show that the Midwest had seven times as much area as the North Atlantic region, with approximately the same number of people.

He argued that reduced rations in the Midwest would provide it only 24 gallons a square mile a week of basic gasoline, as compared with 142 gallons for the East.

"I suggest they double or treble our rations," he said, "because some of our farmers live 35 or 40 miles from the nearest church, high school, or shopping centers."

Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, who with Senator Clark and Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska formed the Senatorial Committee, suggested the midwestern governors organize a committee to resist unnecessary curtailment.

Too Many Coupons

One reason listed by Senator Reed for the Eastern shortage was offered in a private report to the Petroleum Administrator of War. It read: "Consumption [of gasoline] is running higher than forecast. This is brought about by the existence of coupons in the hands of the public far beyond existing demands."

"In other words," Senator Reed emphasizes, "someone got to circulating coupons in the hands of the public very freely back there."

Gov. Homer Adkins of Arkansas, objecting to the proposed reduction, contended the trouble was that the price of crude oil was too low to encourage exploration of new fields.

W. J. Holloway, representing Gov. Robert S. Kerr (D) of Oklahoma, agreed Washington's view of the question of supply and reserves was near-sighted. He expressed belief a crucial shortage was approaching unless a reasonable crude-oil price increase is forthcoming.

Governor Adkins insisted that the proposal to cut gasoline rations in the Midwest makes "about as much sense as Governor Dewey's proposal that we sell all our pigs and ship the corn up there."

And E. B. Haeke, representing the Governor of Minnesota, said:

"We feel that if the production of sweet potatoes in New Jersey cant' be transported to Minnesota, we won't ask the people of New Jersey to curtail their consumption."

Stock Freeze Urged

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York, charged yesterday that Midwest oil companies were "draining vast surplus stocks" of gasoline to prevent shipment of the motor fuel to gas-starved Eastern States and demanded that Midwest surplus stocks be frozen.

In a telegram to United States Representative Fred A. Hartley (R) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Eastern Congressional Representatives, Mr. Gottlieb asserted that oil companies were moving the stocks from bulk storage in key points to distributor, dealer and consumer, outlet storage plants in what he said was an attempt to establish a "synthetic surplus shortage" in the area.

W. D. Anderson Resigns

PHILADELPHIA—The Atlantic Refining Company announced the retirement of William Downs Anderson as a director, vice-president and general manager of foreign sales, in which offices he had served the company since 1923. Mr. Anderson will be succeeded as general manager of foreign sales by A. A. Garrabrant, a director and vice-president, who has been acting as assistant manager.

Call-Up of British Women Protested

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 4—The Government's decision to register for national service four more age groups of women—those from 46 to 50—to release younger women for work in aircraft factories is opposed in many quarters because of the danger of serious dislocation in the home life of war workers.

Members of Parliament, spurred by thousands of protests from husbands and families in war jobs who would be affected adversely by the calling of mothers from the home, questioned the wisdom of the policy in the House of Commons yesterday.

Led by Mr. Craig Henderson, Conservative, 30 members tabled a resolution which viewed with alarm the Minister of Labor's announcement that "such action would have a serious effect on the home life of thousands of married men, and upon the health of such women."

They considered "that the necessity for such registration would be obviated by better utilization of personnel of the Civil Service and Women's Services."

Official assurances that these women of higher age groups would be regarded as immobile—that is, that they will only be called for service in home districts—and that interviewing panels would be instructed to proceed with great discretion, failed to satisfy critics of the measure.

In contrast to the views of these men members were those of Dr. Edith Summerskill, practicing physician and Labor member of Parliament, who is a member of the Women's Consultative Committee, advising the Ministry of Labor on questions of the call-up.

"Many women between 45 and 50 would be much better for getting outside the home," she maintains. "Women over 40 have found a new interest in life through war work and a new outlet for energy which they had forgotten they possessed," said Dr. Summerskill.

"I am sure it will be beneficial to thousands whose husbands are away working fulltime and overtime and whose children are away on war work," she added.

Doing Volunteer Work

Critics reply that these age groups already are doing valuable work as a backbone of the Women's Voluntary Service for civil defense and other voluntary organizations.

This debate emphasizes the acute labor problem which Britain will be facing presently. The Times of London in summing up the situation this morning says: "Nothing but the imperative need of victory at the earliest moment possible could justify encroachment upon this field [the home]. Only a demonstration, however, that untapped resources still exist in other age groups could justify failure to explore it."

Women Members in the House of Commons are pressing for adequate financial recognition of 7,000,000 British women who are already in the services and in industry.

The Government was urged to adjust remuneration in accordance with outside practice where on the industrial side, at least, there was strong movement for equality of pay as between men and women.

Skillful at Posts

Dr. Summerskill cited the case of the Auxiliary Territorial Service women on gunsites about whom a regular officer had said to her, "I wouldn't change them for men. They are excellent, brilliant, and very willing to work." "Yet," Dr. Summerskill told the Commons, "they receive only two thirds of the pay of men."

A new women's corps was called for by Mrs. Cazalet Keir—a proper domestic corps for wartime purposes. "If this corps is going to be equal to other women's services, it should have a uniform," she said.

"It will lay the foundations of a great domestic service corps in times of peace."

Argentina Shifts Ships to N. Y. In Defiance of German U-Boats

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 4 (AP)—Argentina has acknowledged the success of the Allied war against submarines by ordering its state-owned merchant ships to use the port of New York instead of New Orleans, thereby disregarding the German blockade.

An official announcement said that a decree ordered by the former Government of President Castillo which forbade Argentine ships from entering the German blockade zone along the eastern shore of the United States has been abrogated.

The ships were ordered to use New Orleans instead of New York in July 1942 after Germany announced its blockade June 6, 1942. The Germans offered to permit Argentine vessels to use the blockaded zone but the offer was never accepted. Since then 25 per cent of the Argentine ships have been sent to the west coast, the rest to New Orleans.

The decision by the new Government of President Ramirez appeared to have no connection with any possible defiance of the Axis Governments or a break in relations with them.

The new Argentine Government has announced that it is willing to co-operate with other American governments but has given no sign that it intends to break diplomatic relations with Axis governments. It appeared, rather, that American patrol and attack measures, which have greatly reduced submarine sinkings has made the route along the eastern United States coast relatively safe.

Argentine ships, as the ships of a neutral, always have traveled fully lighted and in some cases have notified the Axis of their course.

The action also reasserted Argentine's rights of free navigation as a neutral—rights which the previous government claimed in principle but relinquished in practice.

Washington Wonders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Argentina's announcement that it would ignore the Axis blockade of the North American Atlantic coast caught officials here apparently unaware.

One qualified observer said that the action might be motivated only by an advantageous trade situation in New York compared with New Orleans.

Whatever risks Argentina might take as a neutral, would be encountered in shipping to New York the same as to New Orleans, he said.

The move, he said, showed no indication that Argentina is "falling away from grace" in her neutrality stand.

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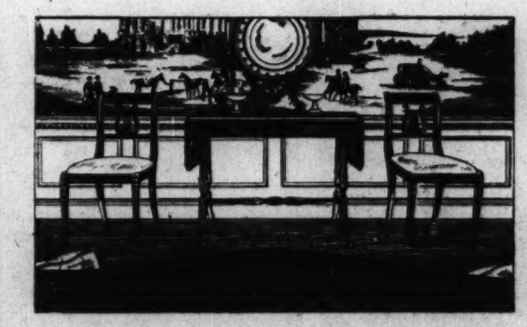
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Today's Woman

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Wednesday

Manet Studio; Larry Gordon

Charm and practicality characterize clothes that will go to college this fall. (Left to right) Date dress of black velveteen with yoke of white eyelet embroidery at the low drawstring neckline and across the front of the full skirt. With it a velveteen calot, the back clustered with bows. From Bonwit Teller. A winter "shortie" in red wool lined with baranduki fur has two capacious pockets with flaps, perfect to wear over suits and for general duty. From De Pinna. Jaunty new vendor jacket in brown, blue, claret, or green tweed, with skirt to match. From Franklin Simon's. Three-quarter-length black wool mandarin, lined with South American white curly lamb. Sleeve cuff can be rolled up or down. From B. Altman. All of these outfits are ready for practically any occasion and promise to be wearable for the duration.

College Clothes Exchange Their Sloppy Ways for a New Trimness

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

College clothes are as bright as ever, and as lively—but note their trimness! In step with uniforms, they sluff off extra gadgets, extra yardage, and no more even remember their fondness for the old "sloppy" ways. These clothes will be worn by young women with big jobs ahead of them. Active careers face every college girl these days, and her clothes must be ready for service. Quality and durability will be a necessary part of their make-up.

Perhaps the most practical advice a girl can follow in planning her college wardrobe, is to adopt a color scheme for herself—and stick to it. Sticking to it takes real determination. You meet so many obstacles; encounter so many plausible reasons why you should veer off to another. But in the end, a definite color scheme pays. When colors dovetail, you can wear a whole range of them with satisfaction, and always find another combination.

Lighter Tones Ahead

Colors are lighter in tone this season. Navy blue is still navy, though not quite as dark a shade as that to which we are accustomed. Nine shades are off the list of civilian colors this fall—all on the khaki and olive green tones—yet so generous are the colors at hand that we scarcely miss them. Beige moves to the front in popularity with designers, and this flattering shade accounts for many of the most attractive suits and coats in the college collections. You will find it combined with a variety of lovely furs, nutria, beaver, mink, racoon, and silver muskrat. Purple, too, is in high fashion in college clothes, and with bright red, takes the lead in many of the favorite suits and coats, as well as dresses.

Traditional classics are on hand—and plentiful. The almost-regulation suit—backbone of every college wardrobe—pops up as usual in gray flannel, in beige, and browns. Inverted kick-pleats in front or back, occasionally in both, give plenty of freedom, yet maintain the slim lines war has made fashionable. The three piece suit and coat combination at a single price is out, but jacket and skirt in the suit combination, jackets and slacks, jackets and ski pants, are sold at one price.

Fall Toppers on List

To fill the need between jacket and full-length coat, L-85 permits the topper, not shorter than 33 inches. This useful little coat in gay pastels or in more sober tones, flip-flaps in the breeze on every college campus with its own particular dash.

Its comfortable, full-length companion, to be really tops this year is expected to be fur lined. The outstanding fabric in these coats is fleece. Furs used in lining them are short, soft, and warm. They include white lamb's wool, always beloved of the college crowd; ocelot; zebra-stenciled lapin—a newcomer in startling décor; tingona lamb; silver muskrat; and, in the more expensive lines, nutria.

The big excitement in fur-lined coats lies in the fact that many of the linings may be buttoned in, and unbuttoned out. Blended lapin comes in a 100 per cent beige wool fleece coat made on the balmacaan lines with raglan sleeves, split back, large brown and beige buttons. The lining buttons in with ease. Remove it, and you have the difference between a warm winter coat, and one that you can use all spring. Chesterfields, tuxedos, and boxy models also hold their own in the collections.

Rulings have been kind to college dresses. In some instances date dresses may be a little less frivolous in detail, but designers have done well, and with very little shaving of material or design, given the college girl charming dirndls, the familiar jumper with wide shoulders and slim waist, and date dresses that will make any boy's heart skip a few beats. Many of the colleges are near army camps, and every girl needs a good supply of date dresses, because part of her "war work" appears to be dancing with the boys.

A Few Fripperies

Velveteen steps to the front for these frocks. Light wools and crepes make a good showing. One sheer wool is of green Botany flannel. The neck is cut round, and slightly low, sleeves short. The season's fondness for purple is drawn into the picture by a belt of deep amethyst velvet, buttons of the same material, and a design of machine embroidery around the top of a generous hem.

College would lose much if the girls couldn't have a few fripperies, and college shops show just enough of these to keep the girls going. There are fancy knitted hoods, gloves, softies and fascinators — pretty and practical as well. Aprons, too, find a place in college clothes, and indicate the trend toward more serious work. Workbaskets are not overlooked, either, suggesting the necessity for keeping clothes in repair. Keeping her wardrobe wearable through pressing, washing, and proper hanging in closets is one of the things in which the 1943 college girl will specialize.

Mary's Snacks Aid the War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How to have fun and further the war effort has been solved by Mary Black, 16, whose parents are both in war production and work on the swing shift. Mary keeps the house, and keeps open house every evening for girl friends, many of whom are also daughters of swing-shifters.

The open house consists of tasks and snacks and is of Mary's own invention.

Early in the evening come the tasks. "Bring your own" or work on Mary's, whichever you prefer. Mary's consist of sewing or knitting for the Red Cross and the making of layettes and other garments for the Navy Mothers' Club. Mary obtains the materials and directions from the production centers, and supervises the work. None of it may be taken from her home, and if some remains undone, she finishes items herself to assure prompt delivery.

No one who fails to come for the tasks is received for the snacks unless it be the one or two of her friends who work full time in defense plants.

The snacks come at the close of the evening, and are from a special shelf in the pantry. Mary stocks it while she does the family buying of groceries and meats. As she budgets the money and points, she searches for inexpensive, unrationed or low-point goods to put back on this shelf. At each open house, she chooses items from it keeping in mind the number of persons present and what she has on hand.

Sometimes the snack is graham crackers and milk. Or it's fresh fruits and toast. Sometimes it's sherbet and wafers. Or it's fruit juice and cookies. Now and then it's low-point cheese with crackers.

All of the girls step into the kitchen to help Mary with the simple preparations for the snacks and with the clean-up afterwards. That's part of the "task and snack" routine.

There's one other important thing. That's the admission charge. It's Mary's idea, and it's agreeably received by all of her guests. Each who comes buys a ten-cent defense stamp, or a twenty-five cent one if she prefers. Mary has a supply of stamps, and her records show a large number has been sold.

This record and that of production for Red Cross and Navy Mothers are important enough to do any one proud, particularly a 16-year-old girl whose parents work the swing shift.

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War Hits Notions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war has certainly made a lot of changes in our shopping for small incidental items as well as for purchases of major importance.

Take the notion counter, for instance. We find skirt and trouser hangers made of wood instead of metal. There are even some hangers of pasteboard. Plastic and fresh water pearl have replaced most of the metal buttons. There are few if any fabricoid garment bags, the new ones being made of plastic coated material and are, incidentally, air tight. We find plastic knitting needles instead of metal ones and plastic combs in place of celluloid. A good share of the scissors are of gunmetal to save steel, and embroidery threads for fancy work are rayon instead of silk. Handkerchiefs made of rayon are absorbent and soft as silk, replacing real linen not available in any quantity.

Umbrellas have given six ribs to the war, they're made of waterproofed rayon, and have plastic handles.

Mother-in-Law Welcomes Her New Daughter

EDITOR'S NOTE: *With weddings blossoming out like roses, and many families welcoming new sons-in-law and daughters-in-law into the circle of their affection, this letter may find a responsive note in the hearts of other mothers.*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Daughter:

I hope you like my saying that as much as I do! I've waited 27 years. Before ever George was born, I decided I would start training for being a mother-in-law! So ever since we've had a red-haired son, I've looked forward to the time when he would bring home a dark-haired bride. Now he has done it, and Dad and I are so happy.

We love you very much. Even though we have seen you so few times, in the distance that separates us, still you know George has been writing so much about you, and we feel we know you quite well. We want you to love us, too, but more than anything we want us all to be friends.

Best Wishes for You

I have to tell you once more how simply beautiful you both looked, standing there before the minister, with the late afternoon sun drifting in through the chapel window to touch with gold George's sleek red head, and your dusky hair. It isn't just because you are ours that we think the whole thing was perfect—it really was. The two Georges waiting, so dignified and handsome, and then you, floating down the aisle on your uncle's arm. You looked like a figure out of a Corot—you know, those slim young things in filmy gowns that he loved to paint—in your trailing white chiffon, carrying the little Colonial bouquet, with some of the tiny flowers in your hair.

Next evening, riding toward home, under a gorgeous full moon, Dad and I thought of you two driving along in another direction, under the same "honey" moon. You seemed to be the symbol of all the other young couples starting out on a journey together, and we wished for all of you the peace and happiness and progress that can come to you, even in the midst of a troubled world. The very difficulties can make you grow strong, and deepen contentment.

Son Sounds Happy

But I didn't mean to be so serious. We are so interested in hearing about your new home, now that you are back, and do look forward to seeing you in it, very soon. From the letter that came today, you seem to be "doin' all right" at apartment - keeping. George was quite enthusiastic about your cooking, and what you "had for dinner tonight" surely sounded good. Dad said: "I think I'll go up and board with them!" There was just one catch to it—George's adding: "Neither of us cares much for sweets, so we don't have dessert very often"—for Dad does like his pie!

We were amused by what you said: "George is so good about everything. He rubs his hands together and says, 'It's the best I ever had!'" How well we know that gesture! It's equal to a kitten's purr, or a dog wagging its tail; and means "Business is good!" and "Everything's grand!" He's done it since he was a little boy.

He always has been so appreciative of everything, though. When he was a young boy, the mother of one of his little friends said to me: "I wish Jimmy was like George. He is always so appreciative, but Jimmy never seems to appreciate anything I do for him." It has always been so, in the least little things, and I know how much it will mean to you, too.

"Mom" to You, Too

Something reminded me the other day about how he used to go to children's parties, and always bring home a part of the refreshment cake or cookies in his pocket. Sometimes it was mostly crumbs by the time we dug it out, but it was the best cake I've ever tasted.

I've wondered a little what you would call me, now that we are all in the family. It is all right with me whatever you call me. I'd love being "Mom" to you, as to George since grade school days; but if my own first name, in the fashion of this generation, seems more natural, I'll love having it that way. Just so you call me, and often!

I spoke at the beginning of this letter of wishing we could be friends. And do you know, I have a reason for thinking we have a good chance to be. It's a little secret I've hugged to my heart ever since the very hour of the wedding, a secret no one but you shared; and sometimes I wonder if even you know about it.

Or do you know, that when you came just even with me, as you passed down the aisle, and I was looking at you—I suppose with my heart in my eyes—you gave me a little wink! No one but me could have seen, and whether you knew you did it, or whether it was just a reaction to my own expression, it has warmed and comforted me, and made me very happy. I shall always love you something extra for that instant, which seemed to seal a kind of understanding between us, woman to woman. As if you were saying: "Never mind now, it's going to be all right; I'll take good care of your little boy!"

Write me as often as you really want to, not because you feel duty-bound to!

With very much love,
Mom

P. S. We are having fun fixing up "Carol's room," which is to be a place of your very own in your new home here. I'll tell you about it in a later letter.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Our New Baby, by Lili Peller and Sophia Mumford (The Vanguard Press. $1.50).

Just what to expect from that amazing new baby brother or sister is here sympathetically explained to the small "big brother" or "big sister" not yet far removed from babyhood. On page 11 there is space, right in the middle of the text, to write the name of the child to whom the book is given—a device which makes the story the child's own. When the youngster understands that his new baby brother or sister can't be counted on immediately to play marbles with him or ride the "trike," but instead needs the watchful care of the whole family, including himself, he is less likely to feel shut out from his own rightful place and more likely to be eager to "help." Children will like Dorothy Buck's illustrations.

* * *

The Waacs, by Nancy Shea, with a Foreword by Colonel Hobby (Harper and Brothers. $2.50).

Nancy Shea was under enemy fire on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japs swooped down on Pearl Harbor, where her flier husband was stationed. On that day she saw the urgent need for women to be organized into a trained army to relieve men for combat duty. Her book covers in careful detail most of the questions that a Waac or prospective Waac wants answered. Between the lines shines a joyful pride in the Army service which even at this early date is part of the Waac tradition.

* * *

Women's Work and the War, by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, American Job Series Occupational Monograph No, 36 (Science Research Associates. 60 cents).

Another booklet—and an attractive one—about the many opportunities for women to enlist their time and abilities to speed the war effort. As Chief, Research Division Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon knows her subject. In these 48 pages she gives a comprehensive survey of interesting job possibilities.

* * *

More Thoughts for Food, a Menu Aid, by the Authors of Thoughts for Food (The Vanguard Press. $2.50).

Many will differ, as we do, with the author's recommendations of various alcoholic refreshments for a company dinner. Aside from this controversial point, the book appears to be a very useful one, presenting 120 menus with more than 700 recipes. Some require extra preparation, some can be whipped up in no time, as so many meals must be in these busy days. But why are the authors identified merely as the "Authors of Thoughts for Food"? It doesn't seem quite sufficient identification—and good cooks aren't usually so coy!

You Can Cook And Save Your Fuel Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The principle of fireless cooking is still good, and a fireless cooker can be of great importance, especially in summer, in the saving of time, fuel, and effort in cooking. In the fireless cooker, foods can be started at a convenient moment and be ready and waiting when wanted. You can have your dinner cooking while you attend to other duties.

The outside container may be any good-sized box or bucket with a tight cover—a grocery box, butter firkin, wooden candy bucket, large lard can, or a new garbage can. The packing material may be excelsior, ground cork, sawdust, tightly crumpled newspapers, or any other good nonconducting material that can be packed in closely. This material forms a nest for the cooking utensil.

Make It Yourself

In the cooker described below you can do every kind of cooking except baking and frying:

Take a good-sized garbage can, line it with asbestos paper, and pack several layers of newspapers around the sides and at the bottom. Use one large, tightly covered utensil or three small ones to hold the food. Cover the top with a circle of asbestos paper and several layers of newspapers, and make a round, thick cushion to place just over the outside cover of the utensil containing the food, then put the cover of the outer can on tightly. This makes a practical cooker at small cost.

Crowd the packing material in tightly to prevent the heat from escaping from your hot food. First, the food is made as hot as it can be made on the stove. The time required varies from five minutes for small vegetables and grains to half an hour or longer for a ham or other large piece of meat; then it is immediately put into the cooker. Once there, it stays hot and keeps on cooking. If there is considerable water present, foods will remain sufficiently hot to serve for from five to eight hours. Your utensil must be nearly full of food. If you cook a small quantity, you must have a small utensil, as the food is then not as likely to cool off before being thoroughly cooked as it would be if placed in a half-filled utensil. Reheat the food that requires long cooking if it cools before it is finished. Reheat the food before serving if necessary. A small quantity of food cools quickly, and therefore should be put in a small utensil, which can be put in the regular cooking utensil and surrounded with hot water.

For Cooking Meat

A fireless cooker is fine for the cheaper cuts of meat, since tough meat should cook for a long time at a low temperature. Stews and boiled meats seem to have a better flavor when cooked in the fireless cooker than when entirely cooked on a stove. Beef, mutton, and lamb cooked in this way may be served as braised meat, as a stew, as minced meat warmed in the liquor and served on toast, as wet, dry, or brown hash, as meat pie, meat turnover, and in other ways in which cooked meats are rehashed.

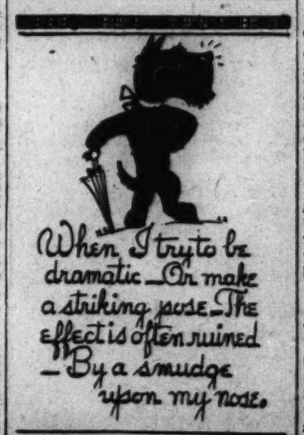
To make soup stock, cut up the meat, crack the bones, and cover with cold water. Let it reach the boiling point, then place in the cooker and leave for several hours.

Vegetables through fireless cooking retain a better shape and are considered richer in mineral salts and distinctive flavors. Dried vegetables are made delicious by this process. To prepare these, wash, and soak over night, then cook for about 20 minutes over a fire and leave in a cooker for about four hours.

For Cereals and Fruit

Breakfast cereals rarely receive the long, slow cooking that they require. The fireless method delivers the full value of the food, with a minimum dependence upon the cook. If placed in the cooker at night, a cereal will be ready in the morning after being reheated. Rice and macaroni are made firm and tender. Remove from the cooker at the end of two hours.

Delicious dried and evaporated fruit compounds can be made which rival the best preserves in appearance and flavor. After the fruit has been soaked in cold water for several hours, it should be boiled a few minutes first, then placed in the cooker and left for about eight hours. Sweeten to taste. Apricots, peaches, prunes, pears, apples, plums, and cherries may be treated this way with perfect success.



Signs Show G.O.P. '44 Chances Depend on Shift in Strategy

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Republican chances of winning the Presidential election of 1944 hinge on a change in their campaign strategy, in the opinion of competent political observers here after analysis of survey reports on straws in the wind. Two of these are getting close study—that most recently published by Dr. George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion, and that of the Dunn Survey headed by Rogers C. Dunn.

Dr. Gallup's latest finding shows a gain for Mr. Roosevelt even in the upper income group, where Wendell L. Willkie was strongest in 1940; that he is holding his own in the middle bracket, but has receded 3 per cent in the lower income group and 4 per cent in the farm vote. The Institute reports, however, that Mr. Roosevelt is today in control of 59 per cent of the major party vote registered by Dr. Gallup, as compared with the 55 per cent he polled in 1940.

The Dunn survey has to do with the technique of Roosevelt vote-getting and reveals a system that is the epitome of simplicity in effecting the retention of political power. Basically, it evinces a party system as new and unexpected in politics as the "blitz" that enabled Nazi legions to take over Austria, shatter Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Greece, and cow every small nation of the Balkans.

Begin With the WPA

The Works Progress Administration is projected as its original cadre, with general relief a potent flanking force. Then, as wartime employment brought on WPA dissolution, expanding Federal employment took up the lag with an ascending curve that more than matched the decline in work relief.

Thus, latest Government statistics report the total number of persons on the Government pay roll and general relief at 3,247,000, exclusive of the armed services, with the curve still rising. WPA in combination with general relief at the time of the 1940 election was 2,073,000.

The two figures are compilations as of May, 1943, and November, 1940, respectively. Of the 1943 total, less than 397,000 were on general relief, setting the Federal bureau pay roll at 2,850,000, a figure that has since raised to 3,080,000. Of the 1940 total, general relief constituted an outlay for 1,230,000 persons, with WPA supporting 1,743,000.

This was described as "bread-and-butter" money, and when to it are added the percentages recorded by Dr. Gallup from the farm, labor and various other groups, Mr. Roosevelt is seen as having corraled a potential popular vote big enough to compare favorably with his 1940 third-term plurality over the largest popular vote for Mr. Willkie that ever accrued to a defeated candidate for the Presidency.

Men who make politics their chief concern see in this indubitable indication that Mr. Roosevelt will again win in 1944 unless the Republican high command scraps its past and opens its eyes to actualities in step with the liberalism that has grown throughout the world, notably in the United States since the election of President Wilson.

G. O. P. Is Declared Stagnant

While today the Republicans do not in exact detail follow the Mark Hanna strategy, their vote-getting procedure has not materially changed since the McKinley era, in the view of "realists" in the scene. These hold that, magnificent as is the place of the Charge of the Light Brigade in the chronicle of attack, the stirrup-to-stirrup formation of the men out of Balaklava certainly is no match for the mechanics of the modern spearhead.

Holding that the Roosevelt strategy "might be called a panzer drive having greater mobility everywhere and more rapid fire and the highest kind of maneuverability," Mr. Dunn contends that "to win, the Republicans are going to have to develop something."

"For years prior to the New Deal," he said, "the Republican and Democratic parties were comparable to two opposing infantry divisions. Whoever built the strongest organization won. But since 1932, the New Deal has developed a panzer division, giving it new and superior powers. The new panzer division has outmaneuvered and out-gunned the infantry division. There can be little contest between the two.

"As I see it, a bewildered Republican Party still refuses to think in terms other than of building up their old machine. They have been trying for eight or 10 years and failed. I believe they will continue to fail until the Party recognizes the equipment and operations of their opponent and constructs a counterpart."

Pay-Roll Strategy Is Strong

Mr. Dunn holds that the present problem created for Republican leaders seeking to win the 1944 election is the strategic placing of 2,000,000 Federal employees among 35 Northern States.

"This survey finds that Federal employees are already distributed among States so as to give Roosevelt about 400 electoral votes," he explaines. "Furthermore, Federal employees are now distributed among the States in a pattern resembling the allocation of WPA workers at the time of the 1940 election, when an accurate pre-election report by this survey showed that WPA provided the marginal vote which elected Roosevelt."

Mr. Dunn's urgency upon the Republican Party leadership assails its "superficial and false thinking" as fivefold, finding that it has not faced realities, either with reference to government pay rolls, the labor vote, the relief vote, free press, issus or new instruments of public power.

With respect to the labor vote, his survey purports to present evidence that New Deal benefits to labor have neither resulted in influencing a labor entity or in providing Democratic election majorities; that, in fact, while benefits to labor increased, the Democratic vote in labor communities was smaller in 1938, 1940 and 1942 than in 1936.

As for the relief vote, his findings show that the size of the Democratic majorities in 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942 was controlled in labor communities where relief was largest.

"The survey has been proved correct," he added, "in cautioning that if one relief group was liquidated, it must be assumed that another group would replace it as an election factor."

Equally rapping New Deal opposition in the realm of a free press as "the key freedom to defend," Mr. Dunn assails failure in the Republican camp to develop a principle or issue attracting an effective public opinion.

Rating the power of propaganda first in new instruments of public power, Mr. Dunn holds that "here again leaders of the opposition must be charged with 10 years' indifference to seeking out the means through which the New Deal has successfully discarded most of the old rule of politics."

Too Close to the Picture

"They cite the power of new techniques in other countries, but do not recognize the same thing in their own front yard," he said. "The elementary problem is to regain a competitive basis for control of public opinion."

Scrutinizing labor endorsement of the New Deal, the Dunn Survey reports that, while there was a 260 per cent increase in union membership between 1932 and 1940—3,250,000 to 8,500,000—with union membership increasing 180 per cent between 1936 and 1940, the Roosevelt dropped 8 per cent in those years and gained nothing after 1932 in the 33 leading industrial areas of the country.

A popular poll showed that among Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor and independent and non-union labor groups, there was a drop from 3 to 17 per cent in this support between 1936 and 1940 in 31 of the 33 industrial areas.

Following this line, the survey shows that only two New England areas polled for Roosevelt in 1940 as compared with 1936, and, breaking the industrial areas into counties, that his 1940 vote jibed with that of 1936 in only two out of the 94 counties in this category.

Renewal of Education In Alcohol Facts Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4—Facts about alcohol as a beverage should be so well taught in the schools that children will be convinced of its harmful effects and thus, when invited to drink, will say, "No, thank you," Dr. Haven Emerson told the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University today.

Though alcohol education is required in public schools throughout the country, recent years have seen a slump in this teaching, Dr. Emerson pointed to its necessity, held teachers the best source for instruction about the results of alcoholic drinks, and urged an unbiased devotion to the ascertained truths.

The strongest answer to propaganda, partisanship of opinion and the like, he noted, is the cultivation of well informed minds and the habit of independent opinion based on the facts.

"This is the function of schoolteachers," he continued. "No one else is in so favorable a position to give the truthful story about alcohol. The job belongs to the men and women of the school class rooms, and when they have done what the laws of many states have specifically required of them, the most ingenious and specious of commercial advertising will make but little impression on youth."

Dr. Emerson for many years has been recognized as one of the leading public health authorities of the United States. He is Professor Emeritus of Public Health Practice in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

The place and the time to begin with alcohol education is the elementary school, he said. It is obvious, he added, that much of the knowledge about alcohol beyond its simple chemical and physical properties is difficult to teach to any but high school grade students, and not possible even to all of them.

"It is my opinion that only by gradual building up of informed and prepared minds in children of the early grades can the intricate and involved effects of alcohol on human conduct and social behavior be taught in the later years of schooling with any residue of reason and conviction left in the child's mind when he meets the challenges of the drinking environment," Dr. Emerson commented.

"The child's conviction must be sufficiently strong to give it self-justification for saying 'No, thank you,' when alcoholic drinks are offered."

Plane Production Imperiled By Job Shift of Vital Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—A shortage of manpower is beginning to interfere seriously with war production, especially in West Coast airplane factories, but War Manpower Commission officials are still hopeful it can be met without a compulsory National Service Act.

Regional manpower officials meeting here this week with Chairman Paul V. McNutt reported serious labor shortages in certain West Coast plants, but they were told that stricter enforcement of area stabilization plans plus the proposed draft of fathers would help.

One big West Coast airplane plant is reported to be short 9,000 workers. Despite prohibitions against transfers for higher wages, workers are still being drained off into higher-paying jobs in the shipyards.

A nation-wide crackdown against job pirating, forbidden under the WMC's area employment stabilization plan, is expected soon. These orders, forbidding men in essential industries to transfer for higher wages, were issued back in April but enforcement has been spotty.

No Penalties Yet Imposed

Mr. McNutt said this week that as far as he knew no local penalties had yet been imposed on any employers or employees violating the stabilization order. An employer or employee violating the order is subject to a $1,000 fine or to a year's imprisonment or both.

The forthcoming draft of fathers is also counted on to drive more men into essential industries. The one way an able-bodied man can be sure of staying out of the draft is to get himself a job classified as essential by the War Manpower Commission.

No adequate estimates have yet been given of the number of fathers who will be drafted, but the bare announcement that they are to be reclassified immediately for possible draft after Oct. 1 is expected to send thousands to U. S. Employment Service offices all over the country to seek essential jobs.

Despite the opposition he knew it would arouse in Congress, Mr. McNutt ordered the draft of fathers to begin after war production chiefs complained that the drafting of men of essential industries was seriously interfering with output.

Job Is Now What Counts

Henceforth the test as to whether a man should be drafted will not be the number of persons he has depending on him, but how essential to the war effort is his job contribution.

Social planners within the Government approve of the draft-fathers move because they say it will allow more young men to be spared and not weaken an entire generation as World War I did in European nations.

While few congressmen were in town to express their views on the draft-fathers order, opposition can be expected from the fact that the House has already passed the Kilday bill directing that no fathers be drafted until lists of all single men within a State have been exhausted and that fathers of only one child be taken before fathers of two.

The McNutt order was issued after a White House conference at which Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, reported war production has fallen behind schedule approximately $300,000,000 in the last three months.

Farm Labor Brighter

In New York yesterday General Somervell told trade executives that only two fifths of the Army's procurement program for 1943 was met in the first half of 1943, and three fifths remain for completion in the last six months.

A bright spot in the manpower picture is the farm labor situation. Fears expressed early in the year that the nation would go hungry because farmers could not get help to plant and harvest crops have not materialized.

Plantings this year are 3 per cent above last. War manpower officials brought word to Washington this week that most local farm labor crises have been satisfactorily met thus far. In some places city folks have helped out, but in other places there has not even been the demand for their services that had been predicted. In a few cases the Army has consented to the use of troops for emergency harvest duty.

A big factor in solving the farm labor problem was the Tydings Amendment which made farm workers deferrable from the draft provided they are judged "irreplaceable" and engaged in production of a specified amount of essential food and fibers.

Mr. McNutt this week referred to the "Tydings' Umbrella."

"And it's not even raining," added one of his assistants.

Draft Convictions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Reporting 877 convictions for failure to register with draft boards in nearly three years' enforcement of the conscription law, J. Edgar Hoover said today that by contrast with the last war compliance was "in a spirit of willingness and cheerfulness."

In the first year of the 1917 draft law, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said in a statement, there were about 10,000 prosecutions for failure to register.

By comparison, Mr. Hoover added, the F. B. I. handled only 7,190 complaints from October, 1940, to July 1, and of these 5,455 were not willful violators, 435 were found to be ineligible and 383 agreed to immediate induction without prosecution.

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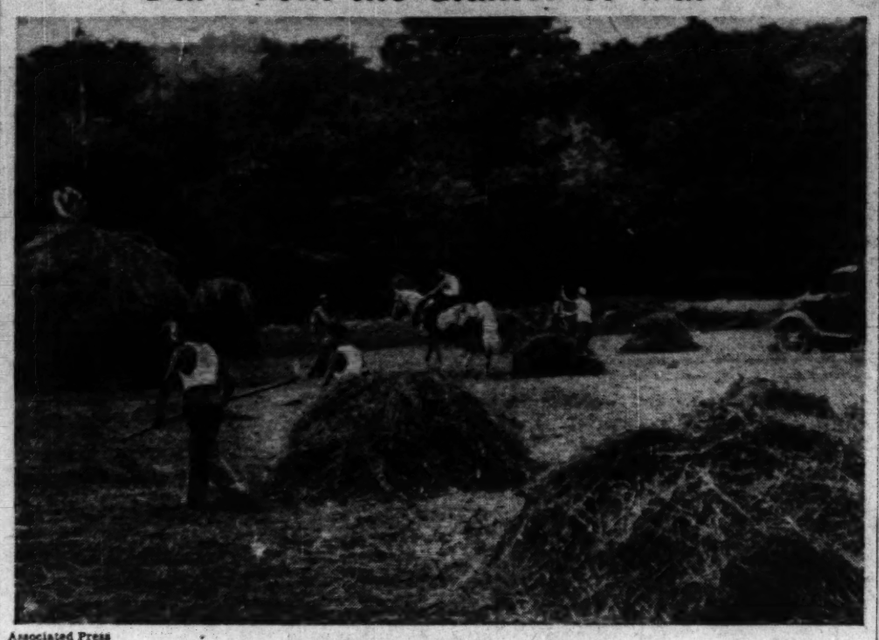

Associated Press

Italian Prisoners Work on American Farm

Prisoners of war make hay on a farm near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Ask Local Boards For Ration Book 3

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 4

The Office of Price Administration said persons who have not received War Ration Book No. 3 through the mail should apply in person to their local rationing boards by Aug. 10.

Persons who mailed their applications in June must present the identification stub which was detached from the application blank to receive the new book.

Army Cancels Cargo Planes Made of Wood

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Army's wooden cargo plane program, adopted once to save metals, was junked today with the explanation that now it's the wood that is scarce and the metals that are ample.

The shift of cargo planes from all-wood to all-metal was disclosed in orders canceling the contracts held by Curtiss-Wright at Louisville, Ky., and the Higgins Company, New Orleans. New contracts with the same companies were executed for production of the Curtis C-46 Commando Transport designed to carry paratroops, light artillery or freight. It replaces the all-wood Curtiss C-76 Caravan.

Few of the wooden planes were built. The War Department said the substitution would not entail loss of worker time or plant inactivity. Both Higgins and Curtiss-Wright said they would employ more people building the metal ships than they had needed for the contemplated wooden plane program, however.

The caravan ship was designed to operate from small and unimproved landing fields. Since the idea was conceived though, the Army found it needed long-range cargo planes of greater capacity and strength and the cancellation order further explained:

"Aluminum production has been greatly increased and should be sufficient to meet requirements for the all-metal type of plane. On the other hand, there has developed an actual shortage of the kinds of woods best adapted for such wood plane construction."

The cargo plane program, informed persons said, was estimated at nearly $400,000,000.

Cathedral Bells Honor Queen's Anniversary

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral pealed a salute to Queen Elizabeth today as she celebrated her forty-third birthday quietly in the country with King George and the two Princesses Royal.

It was the first time since the start of the war that the cathedral bells had been rung to celebrate a royal birthday.

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Crusaders Carry World Unity To Midwest on Nonparty Basis

Continued from Page 1

as Iowa is concerned he feels the battle against isolationism is being waged successfully.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the majority realize the folly of a return to isolationism and are determined not to repeat the tragic mistake in that respect that was made after the last war."

Hatch Well Pleased

"I am greatly pleased with the result," Senator Hatch told the interviewer today. "I was told that the Middle West was strongly isolationist and expected a possible hostile reception. We met fine audiences however.

"I do not mean that we convinced the people that our resolution is necessarily the best or only one. But the people out there are completely convinced of the impossibility of America's living alone. They are ready to have the country accept its share of world responsibility after the war and to carry it through as vigorously as they are participating in the war effort."

In interviews and luncheon meetings, before Chambers of Commerce, Kiwanis Clubs, Community Forums and mixed evening assemblies in towns like Davenport, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Ames and Des Moines, the Judd-Hatch team carried their message. Farmers mostly were too busy to attend, and the townsfolk comprised the audiences, but a series of forums may be held this fall to reach the farmers.

The campaign is being arranged by the National Policy Committee with funds advanced by the Carnegie Endowment. Also helping in the enterprise are organizations like the United Nations Association, the Church Peace Union and the Citizens for Victory.

Cover All Angles

The Judd-Hatch, which is now the Judd-Truman team, has passed through Iowa into Nebraska, and will go through Kansas and later Missouri. Mr. Judd spent many years in China as a medical missionary.

The typical procedure followed is for Mr. Judd to start the meeting by telling the audiences why collective security is the only hope of a modern world that wants to be free of wars and oppressors; why isolationism and tyranny must fail, and how collaboration for peace is the only alternative left.

Then Senator Truman takes the floor and explains specifically the resolution introduced in the Senate, which so far has been bottled up in Committee.

The resolution in question would pledge the Senate's support in advance for a system of postwar collaboration with an international police force. The very existence of such a police force, audiences are told, would have prevented Japanese aggression in China, Italian aggression in Ethiopia, and Hitler's attack on peaceful neighbor states.

Find Not All Is Rosy

Congressmen making the unusual tours are hopeful, but reveal a tempered optimism. Some of them are less encouraged than Senator Hatch. In some areas apathy is shown and polite indifference; an attitude that the job now is to win the war, and not bother about the peace.

In Nebraska, a strong prejudice against international commitments is reported. Exponents of the feeling that Britain or some other country somehow pushed America into World War I, then repeated the performance in this war, and that America's best policy is to remain aloof, secure behind its two oceans, are vocal.

Some observers find that passionate opposition to President Roosevelt and the New Deal have spilled over, in some cases, into opposition to his foreign policy, too.

Some Hostility Is Evident

Prejudices against the Administration encompass the international program. This does not mean that the war effort is not supported, and every area visited has given fully in manpower and production. But the latent hostility to postwar commitment is there.

It is in such areas that the advantage of having bipartisan two-somes is particularly evident. And in such areas every effort is made to show the interrelation of world events, the effect that Japanese aggression in China had later on peace-loving citizens of Lincoln, Nebraska, the cost of the war now under way, and the argument that $110,000,000,000 so far spent would pay the cost of an international police force to the end of time.

Preliminary meetings have only scratched the surface, it is argued. And yet Senator Hatch's encouragement is genuine. He has returned to Washington sensing a great new hope of American postwar collaboration. If he can he will go back into the talking, lecturing, interviewing fray later on. It is a task worth doing, he feels.

Hull Defends Policy of His Department

Continued from Page 1

to carry out a dynamic twentieth-century program with nineteenth-century techniques and ideas.

Middle-of-Road Criticism

The North African criticism, which stemmed chiefly from left-wing groups, has been largely discredited by the results attained and the soldiers' lives saved by dealing with Admiral Darlan and Gen. Henri Giraud. More recent criticism, however, comes from more responsible middle-of-the-road sources including Raymond Gram Swing, Fortune Magazine, and such Washington news stories as that by John H. Crider in the New York Times.

Mr. Swing, radio commentator, declared in his broadcast last night that the prestige of the United States in world affairs had slipped as a result of Washington's recent foreign policy and in particular its opposition to recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation. Britain and its allies, he indicated, are waiting and hoping for the United States to lead the way in recognizing the French Committee at least as de facto custodian of French interests.

Asked at his press conference whether there had been any change in the American attitude on this point, Mr. Hull, however, replied merely that the State Department was giving full attention to the problem from day to day and from week to week.

Positive Policy Urged

Mr. Swing in his radiocast further urged the State Department to drop its present defensive attitude and to formulate a positive pronouncement of American aims and objectives.

A second critic, Fortune magazine, publishing in its August issue the first of three articles on foreign policy, raises the question "whether we are not tackling the job of twentieth-century diplomacy with nineteenth-century equipment and outlook."

Tax Controversy Centers On Public Housing Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Sizable and solid as are the public housing projects in various parts of the United States, they are still subjects of heated controversy. In eight States this year, bills were introduced to return them to the tax rolls, thus denying them what amounts to a local rent subsidy. So far the bills have met with no success, but that doesn't mean that opponents of public housing are quitting.

Chicago is finding that out. A bill which would have required Chicago public housing projects to pay taxes like any private apartment instead of the present 5 per cent service charge on rents failed to pass. The present law which provides for the service charge in lieu of taxes stands. It has been found constitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

But the Cook County Assessor contends that the Supreme Court decision isn't sound and is proceeding to act as if it had not been rendered. He has announced that he will not accept the service charge payments which the Chicago Housing Authority wants to make in accordance with the law. Instead, he states that he will assess the properties exactly as he assesses privately owned property in the city. This action, he hopes, will cause a contest of the Supreme Court decision and result in a test trial. He points out that "other States have found the payment of a service charge unconstitutional."

Ohio Decision

Housing experts here say that the adverse decision in Ohio, to which the assessor, John S. Clark evidently referred, was based on a constitutional provision of that State different from that of Illinois. The Ohio decision hinged, they say, on a provision that public property could be exempt from taxation only if "used exclusively for any public purpose," and the court held that housing is not a public purpose.

According to the National Association of Housing Officials, Ohio is the only State to have had an adverse decision on service charges. Ferd Framer, real estate man and President of the citizen organization known as the Metropolitan Housing Council of Chicago, is authority for the statement that in 33 States the local share of the subsidy needed for public housing is contributed through tax exemption.

As for the effort of a County Assessor to decide his own policy regarding assessments of these properties in contradiction to State law and court decisions, officials of the National Association of Housing Officials say it is "very unusual," and a misinterpretation of the assessor's powers. Mr. Clark, however, takes the position that he is doing his duty toward the taxpayers of the county whose rate of taxes have been raised, he claims to bear the burden of tax exemption.

Real Estate Man

Mr. Clark is a real estate man in private life, and many members of his profession oppose subsidized public housing. The tax rate in this city is one of the highest in the country, and it is understandable that those who pay taxes look with disfavor on any move that withdraws property from taxation and so shifts the burden to those who do pay and thus tends to make the rate still higher. Actually, figures prepared by the Chicago Housing Authority show that the service charge authorized by law—5 per cent of the shelter rent—is negligible as compared to regular taxation. For example, on a four-room publicly owned apartment it amounts to 45 cents, while on a similar privately owned project it would be $9.

But the public housing people have some challenging answers. In Chicago, of course, they can rest on their purely legal rights to pay a service charge. But they go farther and argue the economics of the practice. They note that public housing projects are generally built in areas that were formerly slums. A high percentage of the property in the area was tax delinquent, as a rule, and costs for city service, such as fire and police protection, were abnormally high. In the new projects buildings are fireproof and a minimum of other services are required.

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The Home Forum

Love Guards Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we read many accounts of servicemen and refugees who have been miraculously sustained or rescued through prayer. Through their confidence in God's power to help them they have been saved from starvation, privation, and destruction. Some have recalled Bible promises that they had not thought of since their Sunday school days. Others, who never had any early religious training, have been helped by the prayers and faith of their comrades.

James in his epistle (4:8) exhorted, **"Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you."** In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), Mary Baker Eddy makes this statement of truth, known and used by Christian Scientists the world over: **"Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."** These assurances are rousing calls to action. When every material dependence has failed, and men turn to God for help and for the comfort of divine Love, they gain a little understanding of what Christ Jesus meant when he said (Luke 17:20, 21), **"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."** That is, heaven is within our consciousness of harmony.

When alone, or surrounded by a few fearful companions on the vast desert or endless ocean, in deep jungles or in prison camps, men have consciously entered God's kingdom, which perhaps they had previously been too busy to discern. They have, indeed, drawn nigh to God and found that divine Love which, forever actively reaching out to men, always meets their need. As the spiritual need is met, the human supply naturally follows. Food is provided, courage is given, and thought is awakened to utilize the means at hand, until rescue comes.

* * *

Each time our thought reaches out to God the distance lessens. Like an oft-traveled road, each time we traverse it the way seems easier. And just as we expect to find at the end of a familiar way that which we know awaits us, so we must expect to be rewarded in seeking God. We should spontaneously come into the sense of our at-one-ment with divine Love.

The love of human parents reaches out to their children, and they give them all they are capable of giving. How much more does the love of the infinite Father-Mother God supply the needs of all who turn to Him for comfort. Mrs. Eddy defines God in part (*ibid.*, p. 587) as **"the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal."** Christ Jesus said: **"Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always."** We too can prove that God does know and hear His children, and that we can claim His love and protection for ourselves and for those dear to us.

* * *

A student of Christian Science had proof of God's protection in the following experience. While her young son was out with the family car, the suggestion of accident kept coming to her. She prayed earnestly for his protection and that her own fear might be overcome. Finally she declared audibly, "Dear God, it is my car, and all who are riding in it are under your protection." Her fear was broken, and she went about her duties, forgetting the matter entirely.

The next day her son told her that there had been six in the car and that he had not seen a sign warning of construction on the road in time to avoid wet clay, which caused the car to skid down a bank. He avoided trees and maneuvered the car in such a way as to stop without turning over. Some workmen pulled the car onto the road, and several present exclaimed that it was a miracle no one had been injured. There was no damage to the car or its occupants. God's help, sought specifically for protection, was present to meet the situation. In the words of a familiar hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 410),

"No mortal sense can still or stay
The flight of silent prayer,
Unceasing, voiceless, heart desire
That seeks God everywhere."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Kind To Translation

THE TWO GREAT Greek epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, stand by common consent among the great achievements of the human spirit, because the stories that they tell are so simple, fresh, and human that no translation whatever, whether it be grandiloquent like Chapman's or pedestrian like William Cullen Bryant's or too sharp and sophisticated like Pope's, or a trifle smug at times like Lang, Leaf and Myers', or in unbuttoned, quiet, unpoetic prose like Samuel Butler's can destroy the charm and interest of them. Although I know that it is unorthodox and that those Greek scholars, who have labored years to atttain that perfection in Greek which entitles them to form an exclusive little club of special enjoyment all their own, will not like this, I suspect that Greek is, of all languages, the one that loses least in translation, from poetry or prose; for there is so much substance in Greek literature, and its form is usually so simple and yet so natural, that only the subtleties of the decadence of that literature escape us wholly in translation. And even Lucian's dialogues, which came late in Greek literature, sound as if they might have been written by a contemporary, so like the people we know are the people of the dialogues, so like them in every quirk and accent; and Athenaeus has preserved for us from Menander a mordant humorous description of a dinner with one's relatives which might have appeared without change, as it appears in a good translation, in the pages of *The New Yorker* or *Punch*.—From "Titans of Literature," by BORTON RASCOE. (New York: Putnam.)

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This Is the Place of Silent Things

This is the place of silent things—
Here no wind quivers, no deer springs;
Here are pools of crystal, still
As quiet stars on a far-off hill,
Here the jocund brook is dumb
And noiseless falls the carmine plum;
The air is warm—serene, and yet
Confining like an unseen net.

This is the place of silent things—
The bat slips by on soundless wings;
On timorous feet furred creatures cross
Through emerald solitudes of moss,
Uneasy in the utter hush,
Eager for small sounds through the brush;
No peace is here—how strange I found
This silence louder yet than sound.

VIRGINIA ELIZABETH BLACK

Concerning H. R. 323

YES, IT IS what it sounds: a bill before Congress. For all the public would suppose, it might be an innocent enough bill, too; and yet, if a person happens to know and value the Indian pueblos of northern New Mexico, he will be sure it is nothing of the sort. For him it will open truly alarming possibilities; since this bill would place dams on the Indian lands and, to do this, it would order the flooding of certain age-old pueblos all the way from Zuni to Taos.

Experts insist that the proper place for the dams would be at the headwaters of the Rio Grande, not farther down the valley where lie the rich Indian lands which Uncle Sam once promised in several treaties should remain Indian possessions "as long as the river shall run and the grass shall grow." The argument carries conviction, but we who are not experts care little about that. What we do know is that the pueblos must remain. American consciences are none too clear with regard to this country's treatment of the Indians; we should take care to do these original Americans no more injustice.

* * *

The Indian pueblos are the oldest inhabited villages in the United States, a priceless part of our national heritage. Such clean white walls as are evidenced, for example, at Taos may look to the tourist practically contemporary with his own time; little does he suspect they have stood since first the Spaniards ventured north from Mexico proper and, in the sixteenth century, found the Indians living there in primitive skyscrapers. Actually in such dwellings the Indians have lived since prehistoric times; there they have earned their livelihood, there made all their beautiful jewelry of silver and turquoise, their intricately-woven baskets, their masterly pottery with symbolic designs. Behind these blank walls, broken by little ladders leading to platforms and tiered dwellings, has accumulated a heritage which Americans cannot do without. Writers, archeologists, architects, artists understand; they have hurried to see and make use in their art of the beauty they have found and, often indeed, they have been so entranced with this region of the Southwest that it has held them through all their years. Tourists, too, though they could not remain, have come back again and again. Part Mexico, part Spain, part America—the country round about Santa Fé is yet wholly Indian. Its color, its pattern, its tradition, its history and custom and art, are unique. America needs them. Let the dams be built elsewhere.

* * *

One wonders whether those who shaped the substance of Bill H. R. 323 have ever attended the Corn Dance at Santo Domingo pueblo. If not, they should make a point of doing so. Let them not go at the season when masses of tourists are there and the dance is put on largely for them. The Congressmen should rather go in the winter when, if they listen intently, they may hear whispers of a dance at Santo Domingo to which outsiders are not invited, of which no announcement is made, towards which no sightseeing busses lumber along the muddy or dusty ruts. If they approach unobtrusively and without bluster, they will be permitted to stay, keeping to the edges of the crowd and remaining silent and very nearly reverent. The Congressmen would perhaps be surprised by what they would see.

* * *

The rhythm and the color and the design of it are truly Indian, for both dancers and audience are dark-skinned, bright-blanketed. Those groups of women and children and old men crouched on the flat rooftops, the swaying, surging, brilliant crowd below in the plaza, and the dancers themselves—so grotesque and yet most impressive—leave in the mind indelible pictures. The color of it all is positively staggering to the eye—brighter than the brightest zinnia bed on a scorching summer afternoon. The long procession of the dancers, from the inner chambers of the kiva and on down the length of the plaza to the hard-trodden place of the dance: scarves dragging and now and then the thick, gray-brown brush of a wolf, headgear and footgear the like of which none but an Indian could even imagine, the crude insinuating rhythm of the dance itself accented by the beating of a drum—these elements enter into a Corn Dance at Santo Domingo pueblo. Nothing like it can be seen elsewhere; in no other part of the world is there this precise mingling of the modern with pre-history.

* * *

The Pueblo lands must be saved for the Indians, who have given their young men liberally to the cause of freedom. It should not be necessary for the Governor of Santo Domingo pueblo to say, as he is reported to have done: "If they flood our village, they must drown us with it."

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INDIAN BOWL FROM THE PUEBLO OF ÁCOMA, IN NEW MEXICO

THE PUEBLO OF ÁCOMA is located on one of the tributaries of the Rio Grande, atop a high and almost inaccessible mesa. A pottery is manufactured there which is one of the finest wares made by the American Indians. Acoma pottery of distinction has been made for many centuries, but the more recent patterns are notable for intricacy. The Acoma potters are remarkable for their beautiful polychrome palette, for their creamy white slip and for the clay texture which, though thin and light, is durable.

The pueblos of Zia, Zuñi, Acoma, and Hopi have produced ceramics which elevate the American Indian to rank among the foremost potters in world history. The hand-molded vessels are made without the use of the wheel and the decorations are applied in a direct and improvisatory manner. Some of the designs are derived from nature, some are abstract, some purely decorative, lending themselves to material, shape, and use. The Indian designer has an inborn understanding of applied design; his figuration upon a piece of pottery is always peculiarly apposite. This Acoma bowl was made about 1875.

D. A.

The Inherent Flexibility of the Chinese Mind

I HAVE SPENT most of my life in that very old country, China. One would have said when I was a child there that nothing could ever change. Customs were fixed, so that I suppose more people did the same thing in the same way than ever has happened anywhere else before. Everyone was married according to the same rules and regulations, weddings were almost always exactly the same, family customs were much the same in every family, and even the furniture was arranged according to the same pattern in every house. You could always tell when you went into any room which was the seat of honor, and which was the second seat of honor, and if you were the child you knew which chair to choose and how to sit upon it—not straight in the middle if elders were present, but on the edge sidewise, as though you scarcely deserved to sit at all. You knew how to behave before old, and servants knew how to behave before their masters, and women knew how to behave before men. The forms were all fixed, and so it had been for centuries. . . .

And yet today, within half a lifetime, China has changed. Without the bloody revolution which Russia has had, there has been a real revolution in China which has affected the lives of a quarter of the world's people. Ancestor worship has lost its powers, family customs are flexible where once they were inflexible . . . women, once almost totally illiterate, now go to school as they like, for all the government schools are co-educational from the lowest grades to the last years in university, and the old system of education, almost entirely private, has given way to a widespread system of public education. The government has been changed from a loose decentralized form of democracy to a federal form which resembles our own in plan if not yet in fulfillment. Old country roads and narrow streets have been made into motor roads and over an amazingly wide area you can travel by public bus. I can remember the first railroad inland from Shanghai, and I am not yet very old. And even eight years ago you could travel in China by air, north and south, east and west. There has been a great change in China within a very short time, a revolution of the most far-reaching nature, and yet the world has scarcely been aware of it. . . .

How could it happen? It did happen, and it could because of one thing—the inherent flexibility of the Chinese mind. . . . Five hundred years before Christ, Confucius taught China the supreme value of the individual, and to the individual his duty to his family, to his state, and to the world. And then Lao-tse taught China that there are many roads leading to the Great Right, and that man must not quarrel with any of them, but he must listen to the variety of opinions that men have and even amuse himself with the variety. Tolerance and mental flexibility became thus a part of the Chinese nature through the ages, taught by the wise men to the people.

Tolerance and flexibility, and add to these a belief in the common man, wherever he is found under heaven, and you have the Chinese mind.—From "American Unity and Asia." by PEARL S. BUCK. (New York: John Day.)

EL AMOR NOS CUIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LEEMOS HOY muchas historias de militares y refugiados que milagrosamente han sido sostenidos o rescatados por medio de la oración. Gracias a su confianza en el poder de Dios para ayudarles fueron salvados del hambre, de la carencia y de la destrucción. Algunos han recordado promesas de la Biblia en las cuales no habían pensado desde los días de la escuela dominical. Otros, que nunca tuvieron enseñanza religiosa en su edad temprana, han sido ayudados por las oraciones y la fé de sus compañeros.

Santiago en su epístola (4:8) exhortó: "¡Acercaos a Dios, y él se acercará a vosotros!" EN SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 494, Mary Baker Eddy hace esta declaración de la verdad, conocida y citada por todos los Científicos Cristianos en todo el mundo: "El Amor divino siempre ha satisfecho y siempre satisfará toda necesidad humana." Estas promesas son llamamientos vehementes para la acción. Cuando todo sostén material ha fallado y los hombres se vuelven hacia Dios en busca de la ayuda y del consuelo del Amor divino, adquieren un pequeño entendimiento de lo que Cristo Jesús quiso decir con las palabras (Lucas 17:20, 21): "El reino de Dios no viene con manifestación exterior. Ni dirán: ¡Helo aquí! o: ¡Helo allí! porque he aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." Es decir, el cielo está dentro de nuestra conciencia de la armonía.

Cuando estamos solos, o rodeados de unos cuantos compañeros temerosos en el vasto desierto o en el océano sin límites, en las selvas profundas o en los campos de prisión, los hombres han entrado conscientemente en el reino de Dios, el cual quizá no pudieron percibir antes por estar demasiado ocupados. Ellos, sin duda, se han acercado a Dios y han encontrado aquel Amor divino que a todo tiempo llega activamente a los hombres y siempre satisface sus necesidades. Cuando la necesidad espiritual es satisfecha resulta naturalmente que hay también abastecimiento para los menesteres humanos. Encontramos alimento y nuevo ánimo, y el pensamiento se despierta para utilizar los medios que tenemos a la mano, hasta que llegue el rescate.

Cada vez que el pensamiento se levanta hacia Dios la distancia se acorta. Es como el camino por el cual a menudo viajamos, que cada vez que lo pasamos parece más fácil. Y así como esperamos encontrar al fin de un camino que conocemos aquello que sabemos nos aguarda, así debemos esperar la recompensa al buscar a Dios. Debemos espontáneamente llegar al conocimiento de nuestra unidad con el Amor divino.

El amor humano de los padres se extiende hacia sus hijos y les da todo cuanto es posible. Cuánto más el amor del infinito Padre-Madre Dios satisfará las necesidades de aquellos que se vuelven a El en busca de consuelo. La señora Eddy define a Dios en parte (*ibid.*, p. 587) como "el que todo lo sabe, todo lo ve, todo lo hace, que es todo sabiduría, todo amor y es eterno". Cristo Jesús dijo: "Padre, te doy gracias porque me has oído. Y yo sabía que me oyes siempre." Nosotros también podemos probar que Dios conoce y oye a Sus hijos y que podemos exigir Su amor y protección para nosotros mismos y para aquellos a quienes amamos.

Una discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana tuvo una prueba de la protección de Dios en la siguiente experiencia: Mientras su hijo menor salía en el automóvil de la familia le vino la sugestión de una desgracia. Oró fervientemente por su protección y por que su propio temor fuese vencido. Al terminar declaró en voz alta: "Amado Dios, es mi automóvil y todos los que van en él están bajo Tu protección." Su temor fué vencido y se entregó a sus quehaceres, olvidando por completo el asunto.

Al siguiente día su hijo le dijo que seis personas habían ido en el automóvil y que no habiendo él visto a tiempo un aviso de reparación en el camino, no pudo evitar el barro mojado que hizo que el automóvil resbalara hacia un declive. Esquivó los árboles y dirigió el automóvil de tal manera que se paró sin volcarse. Unos trabajadores empujaron el automóvil y lo pusieron en el camino, y muchos de los que estaban presentes exclamaron que fué un milagro el que ninguno se hubiese lastimado. Ni el automóvil ni los que en él iban recibieron daño alguno. La ayuda de Dios que se pidió específicamente para protección, estuvo presente y vino a socorrer la situación. Como lo expresa el himno num. 410 en el Himnario de la Ciencia Cristiana:

"Ningún sentido impedirá
que vuele la oración,
callado afán del corazón
que a Dios encontrará."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Country School

It could be lonely there upon the knoll.
Instead, it is companioned by young hearts
Through fall, spring, winter days—and then its soul
Has memories all summer until school starts.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

We Reckon by the "Koolinda"

TIME IS NOT reckoned by the calendar in Northwest Australia. There life is a long vacuum, and the years are "wets" and the months are "*Koolindas*." "This house was built four 'wets' ago," a station master will say; or "I saw him in Derby three '*Koolindas*' ago." The wet is the continuous monsoon downpour of the summer season that cuts every homestead off from communication with the outside world. The *Koolinda* is the state government's mail steamer that plies five thousand miles of coast line twelve times a year. To the men and women exiled in nine or ten Northwest ports that do not appear on many maps and the residents of the empty spaces beyond them, the *Koolinda* brings all the necessities of life, from flour and potatoes to wedding rings and brides. The *Koolinda* has carried almost every person on the electoral rolls and quite a few who are not. . . . She is the only regular caller at some of the ports and the only sea traveler north of Derby. She is a ship of two thousand tons and with twelve hundred horsepower to help her fight the big tides and willie-willies; she makes a bi-monthly run fifteen hundred miles to Darwin and is the only thing in the Northwest, Christmas included, that has never been known to be late. Regularly once a month on the date scheduled for her arrival, a wisp of smoke appears and a whistle sounds offshore. The news goes round by wireless, by telephone, by smoke signal, and by "mulgawire"—the grapevine of the Northwest—and by the time the *Koolinda* is alongside the jetty the entire population is out to meet her. Even the bagmen, the swaggies, who spend most of their time sleeping under baobab trees, wake up once a month to watch the trucks go by on their way to the dock. The day the ship is in port is a festival day; everyone comes to receive letters and greetings from friends thousands of miles away, to open parcels, to eat fresh fruit from the ship's refrigerators, to dance under electric fans to music from her wireless, to exchange gossip . . . in a country without a newspaper, and to drink the only cool drinks obtainable north of 28°. Towns that have been blown down from hurricanes are rebuilt from the *Koolinda's* hold. Her principal cargo consists of wool, gold, cattle, peanuts, pearls, and hides. Her passengers range from baronets to blackfellows, with many old bushmen who have lived on nothing but flour, tea and bully beef for years.—From "Australian Frontier," by ERNESTINE HILL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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American Troops and Equipment Pour Into Port on Way 'Over There'

Vast and Complex Tasks Lie Behind Embarkations

Million and one items of 'arsenal of democracy' brought to loading docks in volume that spells plenty of trouble for the forces which still back Hitler and Axis partners.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION—Behind the convoys which slip out into the gray mists of the Atlantic lies one of the most complex and tremendous undertakings in global warfare—which Hitler wouldn't believe if he saw it.

It includes the marshaling behind the loading docks of the million and one products from America's "arsenal of democracy," their inspection and final processing, their sealing against the ocean's salt spray, their transfer aboard ship in exactly the quantity and variety ordered by the Generals and required for overseas operations.

It includes the inspection and readying of troops destined for almost any quarter of the globe, their final outfitting for any climate and any terrain, their marching aboard the troop transports.

It includes the corollary reception of war wounded and war prisoners, the latter now arriving from overseas in increasing quantities.

In short, to newspapermen making the first inspection of this embarkation port permitted by the Army, this vast assemblage of warehouses and staging areas, quays and docksides, of barracks and inspection depots and shops reminded of a super-colossal mail-order house dealing in war goods combined with the worlds' biggest freight and passenger station.

Ten Tons for Every Soldier

The facilities have to be big. The War Department figures that 10 tons of equipment must be shipped for every soldier going abroad; then they calculate that overseas a soldier uses up one ton of food, ammunition, and replacements per month. Multiply this by millions of men and you see why Maj. Gen. Homer N. Groninger, Commanding General of the New York Port of Embarkation, and Brig. Gen. Calvin D. Witt, Jr., Deputy Commander, have their hands full.

For instance, the troops themselves: before the soldier boards a transport, he spends an indefinite period in a staging area close by—and he spends considerable of this time there queuing up for inspections. His person, his teeth, his weapons, his clothing, his equipment are given a final rigid check. So capable is the inspection that even three-star Generals are glad to have the experts look over their gas masks and helmets.

In this final interval before the hop overseas, the soldier has a better church attendance than anywhere else in the Army, officers say. Chaplains are more often sought out, and the Judge Advocate General's office also does a heavy business in making legal adjustments for the boys, in drawing up wills and powers of attorney.

Jeeps, Trucks, and Tanks

At other strategic spots on the Port's periphery lie the humming shops whichs prepare for shipment the motorized and armored vehicles which are the pride and punch of America's fighting divisions. They're all here, parked by the lot-full—jeeps and trucks and half-tracks, tanks and squad cars and tank destroyers, locomotives, and bulldozers.

Handled in shops big as automobile assembly plants, some are crated for shipment; with others, as protection against dampness and the salt air, engines are bathed in oils, doors are spaled shut, electrical equipment is wrapped hermetically.

Windows are painted with a dull composition to make certain that there will be no stray reflection from a vehicle parked on a freighter's deck to guide a lurking U-boat. Tanks and some other vehicles are shipped ready to go into action the moment the ship docks.

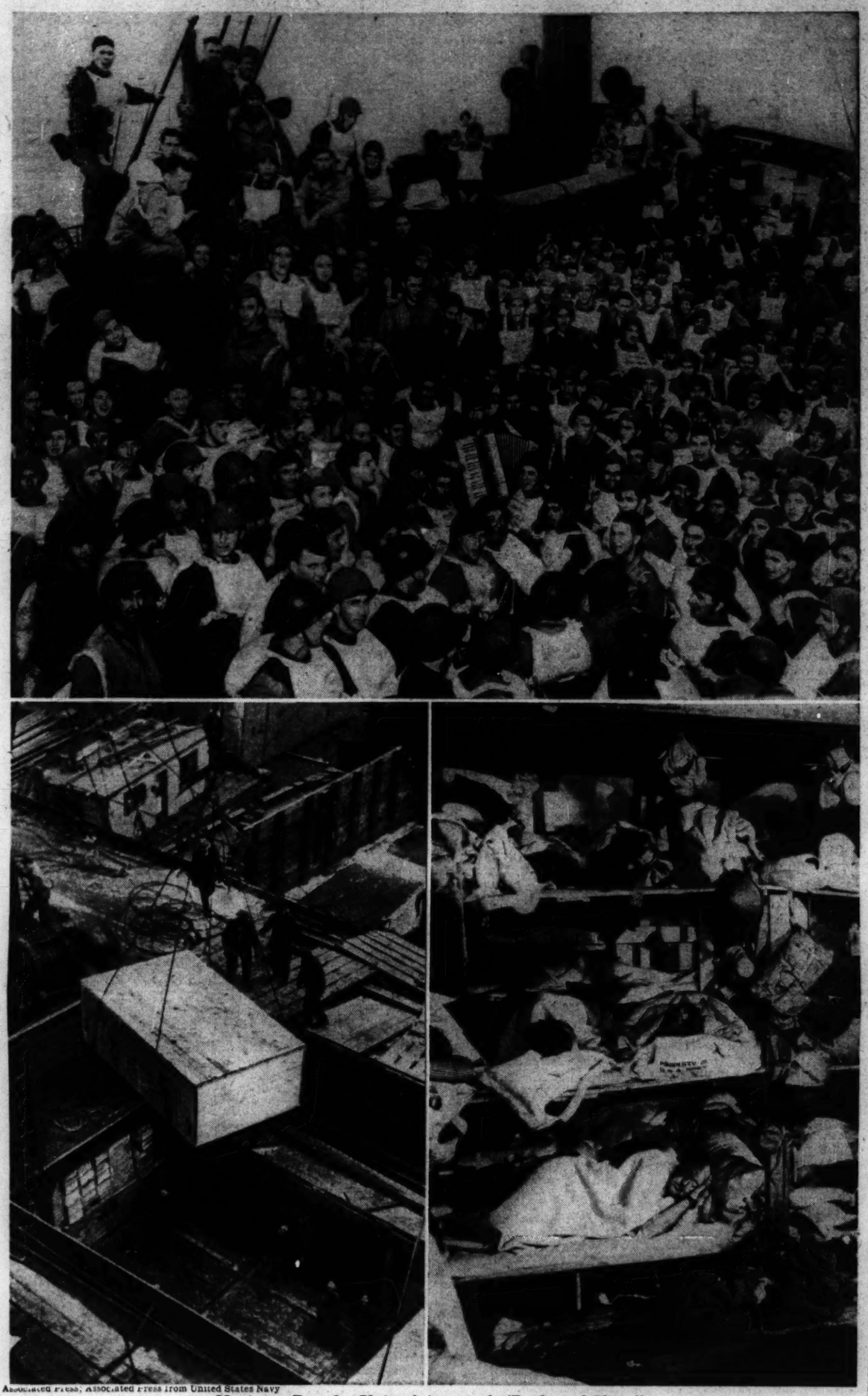
Vast Terminal Capacity

Women are employed by the hundreds in these processing jobs, girls whose hands may be grimy but whose faces somehow remain spotless; women prepare much of the voluminous paper and filing work which attends any mass exodus of equipment.

To handle the vast supplies which must accompany a landing in North Africa or an expedition against Sicily, the Army has taken over private terminals, has built its own new warehouses, has reactivated those used for the same purposes in World War I.

The drama of the tremendous over-all operations, and the impact of the power and might of American production, strikes home when one is carried in World's Fair-like gasoline trailer cars through veritable miles of warehouse piled high with every conceivable item of supply, from canned pineapple to crank-case oil and from uniforms to sugar, or when one watches ton after ton of supplies deposited into the spacious hold of one Liberty ship and sees trucks and tanks and road-building equipment, all marked with the Army's white star, lashed to the dock—and knows that this process is being repeated all over the harbor.

Yes, as one reporter remarked, if Hitler could see what's on the way to meet him, he'd give up now.



Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Navy

Music on Board a Unit of America's 'Bridge of Ships"

Accordionist Vincent McGarvey of Camden, N. J., entertains troops aboard a transport headed for "over there." The men wear life jackets, which make things a little more crowded on deck. Crate after crate of the sinews of war (lower left), are loaded into the hold of one of the ships. Built-in bunks and cots (lower right) that fill the remaining space provide close quarters for United States servicemen en route to the war front. But whether crowded above decks or below decks, the boys carry on with determination and good humor.

Army Allows First View Of Final Act of Leaving

Troop and freight trains, trucks and busses converge at embarkation point—The 'boys' are anxious to get started and get it over with—Music accompanies the sound of marching feet.

The War Department, for the first time lifting the lid of secrecy on the diverse and manifold operations of the New York Port of Embarkation, recently permitted a group of writers to watch the drama continuously unfolding there in preparations for the sailing of convoys. A Monitor writer who was permitted to visit the port reveals in the following article the emotional impact of a troop-ship embarkation and indicates the tremendous amount of supplies the United States is daily siphoning overseas.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION. (Delayed.)—The soldiers tramped up the wide gangplank past the lighted portholes, marching in a seemingly endless line, young men weighted down by barracks bags, rifles, blankets—and the knowledge that they had undoubtedly left America's soil until the fighting was "over over-there."

Far across the dark harbor, leagues from the band music on the wharf, derricks puffed and chugged through the night as they swung food crates and supply boxes, oil drums and jeeps and tanks from bulging warehouses into the deep holds of Liberty ships.

Deep into the bay on another pier the high explosives, bombs and shells of war were lowered into munitions ships by men whose shoes had not a nail in them that could strike a spark.

For this was the pulsing, surging port through which is funneled the might and manpower of America—sinews of a fighting nation—destined for the harbors of Britain, or the shell-marked beachheads of North Africa and Sicily, or wherever else the drive to destroy Axis tyranny is carried. The staging areas on this port's periphery, final cogs in a continent-wide mechanism, are the final designation of troop trains and freight trains, trucks and busses bringing men and materials from the training camps, the factories and the farms.

Impressive and Sobering

To newspapermen, afforded the first glimpse permitted of the tremendous scale of operations carried forward under the Army Service Forces and its Army Transportation Corps at this single embarkation point, the spectacle was at once impressive and sobering.

Here, in these miles upon miles of burgeoning warehouses and terminals, in the staccato sound of the winches loading dozens of freighters, in the knowledge of convoys safely under way, was visible evidence that the United States was succeeding spectacularly in the battle of production and transportation which the enemy said could not be won. This port is a heavy contributor to the all-out drive which has already toppled one dictator from his throne and is now spelling doom for Adolf Hitler.

For the soldiers filing on board this great ship under the yellow lights, embarkation was the final act of a drama of preparation begun long training months ago. This last morning they were at a staging area where in the past days they had been whisked through a final inspection where their person, their every item of equipment, their gas masks, their rifles, were checked, examined and O. K.'d.

There had been a last opportunity to look at America's skies and trees, to write a letter home, but not to tell where they were or where they were going. Indeed, few had the least inkling of where they were headed. Only the top officers, the planners of the vast, intricate transport operations, the schedulers of strategy half-a-world-wide, knew where these men and materials were destined for action.

Relieved by Starting

The men marched aboard a train at the staging area while the post band played the old familiar martial tunes. It was not a moment for jokes or horseplay. The mood was introspective: The lads from Indiana and Missouri, from Virginia and the sidewalks of New York, the Negro boys from the deep South, were realizing suddenly that this was their last day in the United States for months and possibly years.

And yet they seemed vastly relieved that the waiting was past.

"This training has been plenty long enough for me," one strapping fellow told a newspaperman. "I want to get over there and lick the Axis, so I can get back home quick."

"It won't be long now; we'll be back soon," affirmed another.

Someone asked a tall, lean soldier if he felt any different about joining up now than he did the day he was inducted.

"I know I'm a better man now," he answered in a southern mountaineer accent. "I know I'm stronger, and I know plenty more than I did when I came in."

"Yeah, he'd have to be stronger to lug that pack," grinned a buddy.

"But don't ask me if I'm glad I'm going because I'll be liable to say no," another lad interposed thoughtfully. "I've been married only two months."

Reminder About Jobs

And when the train pulled out a soldier called from the crowded windows: "So long. Just have a job waiting for me when I get back; that's all I ask."

Now it was night, and the trains, busses and ferries which had brought the endless lines of soldiers to the pier were past history. Now the embarkation, which had all been rehearsed beforehand, was fully under way.

For necessary reasons of security, no parents or friends could be on hand to wave good-by, but another Army band was on the pier to greet the arrivals. And—welcome sight!—a contingent of women of the Red Cross was grandly there to pass around doughnuts, lemonade, candy, smiles, and cheerful words. Just the merest motherly touch, officers said, had often been sufficient to halt and defeat the breakdown which in this final moment threatened in a few rare istances.

The Army once had had regulations forbidding the band music; then officers discovered that the relaxation engendered by the band, and the Red Cross ministrations actually speeded embarkation.

Musical Accompaniment

Soldiers filed aboard with a minimum of confusion. As they passed the pier control desk, an officer called out each man's last name, and the soldier replied with his first: precaution against intrusion of enemy agents. Each soldier had his name chalked on the front of his helmet and on his barracks bag, and each received a card telling him where he would eat and where he would sleep.

The band left off its martial airs and swung into a series of lilting old dance numbers: "Sweet Sue" and "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," nostalgic tunes of other days. The transport was filling up rapidly, this grand ship which was not quite able to hide, behind its gray paint and temporary partitions, the gay finery of earlier years when those tunes had echoes in the grand ballroom.

Specially trained Army "traffic officers" directed the continuous stream of men to bunks in the first class lounge, bunks in the tourist lounge, bunks in the Turkish bath, bunks in the swimming pool. There was hardly a spot where men wouldn't be sleeping, save the first class dining room where they would be eating two meals a day on wooden benches and long mess tables, and save the officers' mess and lounge.

By peacetime standards the ship was overcrowded—much so. But in summer crossings one third of the troops slept in the glassed-in promenade decks at the end of a day. These ships carried from 30 to 35 per cent more men that way during the warm weather.

"You don't speak of packing soldiers on a troopship like sardines nowadays; now they pack sardines like soldiers," an officer commented.

Once aboard ship, men relaxed. Tomorrow would come food lines and safety drills, and all the activity of troopship life. Tonight they were tired enough to sprawl out, shirts open and life belts handy, and fall asleep oblivious to the bright lights and the passers-by.

These were the men who had surrendered their material world as they knew it for an unknown destination across the ocean. These were the men who said some time that they felt inconsequential in the vast strategy of global war. Somehow, to those who watched, all the bickerings in Washington, and the civilian complaints about gas rationing, and the wails about America's celebrated "food famine" seemed petty and inconsequential beside the visible sacrifice of these men.

Public Opinion in Uruguay Molded in Russia's Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Public opinion is being mobilized to back the Government of President Amezaga in favor of diplomatic recognition of Russia. The new Amezaga regime definitely favors exchanges of official missions with Russia, but so far little progress has been reported.

There is no mistake about the popular attitude, adopted spontaneously and openly, without any official restrictions whatsoever. There is a definite movement of opinion favoring renewal of diplomatical relationships. "Renewal" is the right word in the case of Uruguay, although several South American countries have never had relationships with Russia—at least not with Soviet Russia.

The diplomatic bridges were burned between Uruguay and Russia during the Presidency of Dr. Gabriel Terra, in 1936, owing to supposed intervention by Russia in the internal politics of the country. There was also outside pressure.

The reconciliation movement was initiated by an Uruguay citizen with an Anglo-Saxon name, Señor Tomás Richardson, who, after sounding out different national political personalities, formed a committee and launched a campaign for renewal of relationships. The committee was composed of Pedro Diaz, President; Hector Paysee Reyes, Secretary; Tomás Richardson Arrieta, Assistant Secretary; and Antonio Rubio, Domingo Baque, Arturo Gonzales Vidart, Francisco Araucho, Paul Baethoen, Conrado H. Hughes, Carlos Mario Murguia and Luis Murguia.

Two Trouble Factors

This committee began work with two factors in its favor. The first was the apparent disposition of the National Government to favor any movement which tended toward rapprochement in the diplomatic sphere between Uruguay and Russia. There were factual bases for the reliance on Government good will. The former regime, that of President Baldomir, had conceded to the United States "and all its allies in war" the advantages of nonbelligerents.

Great Britain particularly benefited from this because of its use of Montevideo by warships and merchantmen. An anomalous situation arose in the case of Russia, however, because this country enjoyed nonbelligerent advantages without having any diplomatic or consular connections with Uruguay. Soon after the decree was promulgated a Russian ice-breaker came into port and, as this is considered a warship, the test case was readily provided. The Government allowed the ship to stay in port several consecutive days beyond the 24 hour limit and, in fact, ordered the same facilities as accorded Russia's allies.

The second main factor operating in favor of the committee is the unanimity, evident and expressed, of public opinion, together with the good will of all the labor organizations. Montevideo is an important port for the United States and Great Britain in trading with the Rio de la Plata. It is also useful for Russia, whose shipping movements in this sphere, although spasmodic and on a relatively small scale, have been handicapped by the absence of friendly ports and facilities on the east coast of South America.

Plan of Action

The Montevideo committee, drawing up a plan of action, decided to work for four principal objectives: (1) the issue of a public proclamation giving reasons for renewal of relationships between the two countries; (2) the sounding out of political leaders; (3) wide publicity by all methods; and (4) official support from the political parties.

The Foreign Ministry will be asked to take the formal step by a mass meeting, representing all national activities, which is being organized. Actually, the Government has been working toward a renewal for some time. The Vice-President of the United States and former Foreign Minister, Dr. Alberto Guani, discussed the question when he last visited Washington. Neighboring states have been sounded out, too. The reactions of Argentina and Brazil, both strongly anti-Communist, would have certain influence on Uruguay, but this influence would not be decisive.

German Bolstering of Sicily Possible Retreat Cover

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 4—German reinforcing of Sicily might seem to be the opposite of predictions that Germany would quit the Italian peninsula. But more likely it confirms that view. For amphibious retreat in the face of active enemy is the most difficult operation of war.

Its success is primarily dependent on the skill and steadiness of troops which are on the shore to the end. Italian forces in Sicily are obviously very unreliable and the Germans were forced to put more troops ashore in order to have any hope of getting back the bulk of those fighting on shore already.

Great Britain did precisely the same thing in Gallipoli during World War I. The 13th Division in which I was then serving was deliberately landed at Helles in order to carry out final and intricate re-embarkations in January, 1916. The 13th Division was chosen for this task because of the very successful manner in which it carred out evacuation from Anzac a fortnight before.

Defensive Front

Meanwhile, German divisions are reported continuing to come into Northeastern Italy, and their obvious intention is to form a defensive front to which their comrades in the South can withdraw to safety.

As I write, the Allies are making a fresh and, I hope, final assault on the long line in Sicily which may develop into an offensive against the Italian mainland, unless Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio quickly makes up his mind to accent the United Nations' terms of unconditional surrender.

War is, however, as Bismark said, but a continuation of politics by violent means and it is impossible entirely to divorce strategy from diplomacy.

With the 15th Allied Army Corps safely across the Mediterranean Sea and with the mainland of Europe threatened hourly with landings, the presence of British Dominion annd American troops in the Balkans is only, I believe, a matter of time.

Russia's Interest

This is bound to bring in its wake important political considerations. Russia has always had predominant interests in the Balkans and the Black Sea is virtually a Russian lake. So far Russian interests have been undisturbed [for the attempt to save the Greeks in May of 1941 was so forlorn that British or Dominion troops were mostly unlikely to get beyond the confines of Grecian territory].

Now, however, if Germany decides to leave Greece at the same time as it quits the Italian peninsula—and I do not see any other sensible course open to it—this question of the next move in the Balkans comes up for immediate settlement.

The use of the Dardanelles by United Nations ships affects matters, and the position of Turkey as a nonbelligerent ally of Britain becomes one of much interest.

Up till now the occupation of Crete and the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea by the Axis forces has effectively closed the Dardanelles to the Allies.

With the defection of Italy from the Axis, only Turkish nonbelligerency will prevent use of the Dardanelles as a means of sending munitions to Russia from Britain and America, entailing the saving of long and often costly journeys by way of Archangel and the Persian Gulf.

The recent bombing of Ploesti by American aircraft based in the Middle East is a reminder that Rumanian oil fields may soon become an objective for land forces. Last year it looked more likely that Russian armies would be the first to arrive by way of the Upper Dnieper, but the German counter-stroke which retook Kharkov put an end to such ambitious dreams for the time being.

Now, if the Germans evacuate Greece and the Italians fall out of the war, the way to Ploesti will be assured from the South. It is indeed hard to draw the line where strategy ends and diplomacy begins.

Nazis Penalize Evacuation News

By the Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4—Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers who reported the Germans were speeding evacuation of all nonessential civilians from Berlin in anticipation that the capital would follow Hamburg on the Allied blitz list, were reported in trouble with Nazi authorities today.

It was learned that Gunnar Pihl, Berlin representative of the Svenska-Dagbladet and the Stockholm Social Democrat, had been placed under House arrest after filing his dispatch, which the Germans apparently interpreted as containing military information. He was later released.

Ivar Vesterlund, Berlin Correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter, who filed a similar story to his newspaper, apparently had his communications privileges rescinded.

Queen Wilhelmina Dines At 10 Downing Street

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was the dinner guest of Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill at 10 Downing Street last night.

Also present were Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister; Mme. W. Verbrugge, the Queen's Acting Lady-in-Waiting, and British Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Anthony Eden.

Meat Increases, According to FDA

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The meat situation has improved, the Food Distribution Administration said Aug. 3 in announcing that 2,000,000 more pounds were received last week than in the preceding one.

"The dam has broken," said FDA officials who attributed the increased supply of meat to the heavy movement of western grass-fed cattle to market the last two weeks.

The FDA Market News Service reported that in the week ending July 31, 26,867,757 pounds of meat were received as compared with 24,706,251 the previous week and 25,429,999 pounds the corresponding week last year.

Showing a substantial jump was steer beef, a critical meat item, with 7,792,800 pounds received last week as compared with 7,135,150 pounds the week previous and 8,823,750 the corresponding week in 1942.

Memories Of Recent Pictures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Many films come and go, serving in varying degrees their mission of entertainment, and leaving a general feeling that it was pleasant to have seen them. Yet here and there a performance lingers in memory as something that gave uncommonly full expression to the personality and talents of a player. Such memories were renewed for this writer when he glanced through his records of recent months in the motion picture houses, and he sets some of them down as possibly coinciding with the reader's recollections.

Often these memories touch on a player who had only a minor role in a picture, as when Greer Garson appeared for a bit in "The Youngest Profession," as one of those pursued by a young autograph hunter. Even though she is on the screen less than 10 minutes Miss Garson registers the gracious charm that made her unforgettable in "Mrs. Miniver."

* * *

Ethel Waters in "Cabin in the Sky" is surpassing in her easy achievement of the range of human expression required of her in this picture, carrying her accomplishments also in the province of song, sad and comic. Charles Coburn has a part ranking third in importance in "The More the Merrier," but those who see this picture, we are sure, will laugh reminiscently when they think of his antics as the self-appointed cupid in the romance of a Washington bachelor girl and a young airplane engineer, played by Jean Arthur and Joel McRea.

From England came a comedy-melodrama, "Somewhere in France," that deserves a wide circulation in the United States both because it has a good adventure story to tell about the rescue of a British secret machine from Vichy, and because of the ripe cockney humors of Tommy Trinder, one of the drivers of a truck separated from its military base.

Pierre Aumont, from France, proved his worth in "Assignment in Brittany," as a youth called upon to impersonate another man in the presence of the latter's mother and sweetheart. Unforgettable as the mother was Margaret Wycherly, finding surcease for the loss of her son in the French loyalty of the pretender.

In "For Whom the Bell Tolls" Katina Paxinou, a Greek actress, gives a performance that shakes the spectator with its elemental power and simplicity.

* * *

In "Stage Door Canteen," shining in a galaxy of 50 stage and screen players, Ray Bolger, dancer of individuality and wit, doing a laughable turn as an awkward rookie. In "Bataan," Lloyd Nolan, usually cast as a slinking crook, plays a soldier who is under some sort of army cloud and who emerges as very nearly the most interesting person in a picture that was not designed to keep the accent on him. So much can sincerity do to make a part seem real.

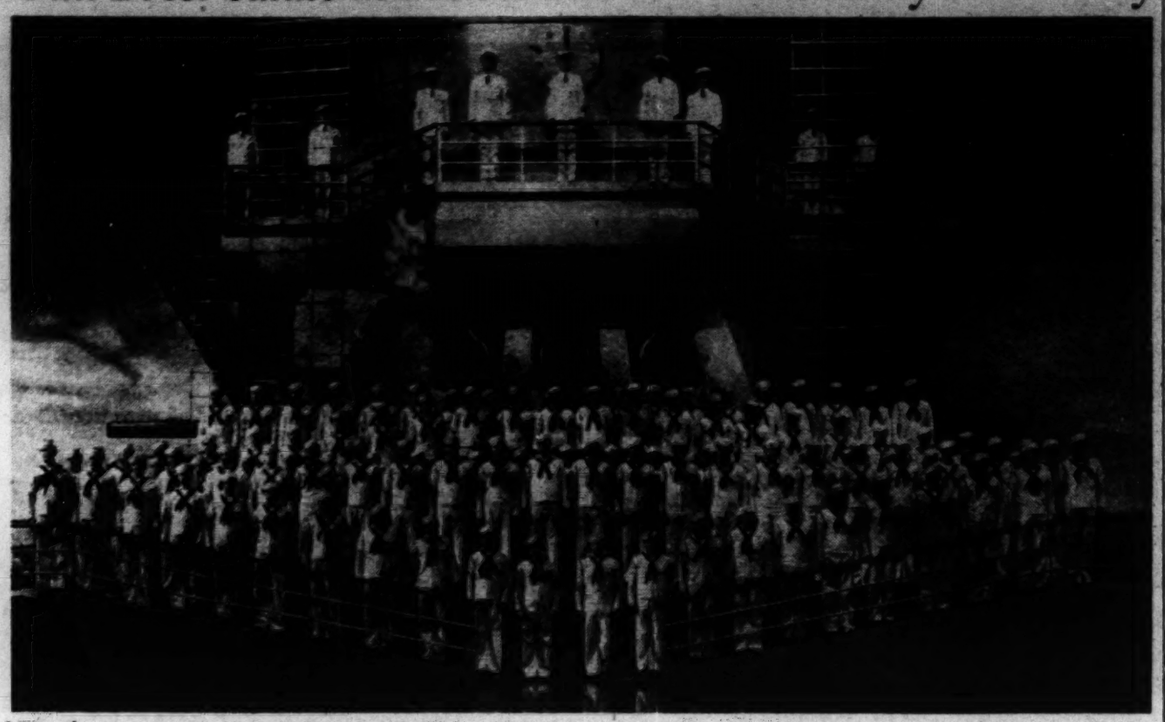
"Song of Texas" contains one of the best chase scenes ever screened. In this picture Roy Rogers plays a champion cowboy of the rodeos, who wins the race between four four-horse chuck wagons, across the prairie and back to the fair grounds. A non-jiggle camera travels along with the galloping horses, and the spectators have the excitement of occupying front seats at a contest that touches the top note of melodramatic thrills.

As a study in the power of simplicity there is always Jean Gabin, who has appeared in two few American pictures since he arrived in Hollywood. One of these, "Moontide," is sometimes to be seen in the larger city theaters that offer revivals, and many have seen it again and again. It is no film for those who like froth in the cinema, but for those who can take this study of a gypsy who met a girl who needed tenderness, and as a result settled down to make a home with her, "Moontide" is something to measure by when you ask yourself how many films of the past five years can match it in force. As the girl Ida Lupino gives the finest of all her good performances.

Mickey Rooney has heartened his admirers by giving his best to the messenger-boy part in "The Human Comedy," William Saroyan's touching story of the effect of the war upon three boys and upon the small town where they dwell. Brian Donlevy has been seen in two strong performances in recent months, as a marine in "Wake Island" and as a saboteur in "Hangmen Also Die." His picturesque characterization of a kindly gambler in "The Great Man's Lady" must have something to do with the frequent revival of this 1942 film.

E. C. S.

Full-Dress Salute in Technicolor—From the Army to the Navy



© Vitagraph

Scene From the Screen Version of 'This Is the Army'

Profits from the film, as from the stage show on which it is based, go to Army Emergency Relief

'Wings Up' and Gable

New York

Capt. Clark Gable does the narration on the U. S. Government two-reel film, "Wings Up," and at the end he is shown in a brief close-up.

This picture offers an uncommonly interesting description of the intensive training course given at the Army Air Force Officers Candidate School in Miami, Fla., a course so severe that only 23 men survived of an entering group of 1,000.

In 12 weeks the men receive a concentrated course that usually lasts a year. These men are so evidently choice product that we are not surprised to learn from Captain Gable's talk that they were outstanding individuals before they started training. We see a score or more of them in close-ups: symphony leader, trapeze performer, champion pole vaulter, high jump champion, a veteran of Corregidor, a former Austrian attorney, two motion picture stars (Gilbert Roland and Robert Preston), a boxer, a baritone, a leading football player, and so on.

In order to survive the course they must be capable of enduring the severest sort of discipline, for if they can't take that they can't enforce discipline when they are officers. So they obey orders from 5:30 a. m. until taps, when they prepare for their daily seven hours of sleep—if they are up with their studies. Otherwise they must bone up for next day's classes. Three times a week they are put over the obstacle course. They must stand 30 minutes at attention without a wiggle. The marching in this film, and the band music are surpassing in quality.

Army's Glider Sky Trains Doing War Job Efficiently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—People are talking again about "sky trains of the future" since a glider was towed across the Atlantic with a ton and a half of freight.

Consultation with the Army Air Force indicates it would be well not to get excited about sky trains for a while. The Air Force regards the glider just at this moment as a weapon of war.

American experiments satisfy glider men in Washington that the trans-Atlantic flight was uneconomical. They figure the load of towing the glider so increased the tug's gasoline consumption and cut down its speed that it could have made two trips itself more efficiently.

Special Design Needed

They do not mean by this that the freight glider has no future. What they mean is that with that particular glider, and with that particular plane used as a tug, the job was uneconomical.

They explain that you wouldn't tow a barge with a freighter—you would use a tug designed for the purpose. The idea is that freight gliders—when they are developed finally (and they are being developed)—will be specifically designed for the job, and will be towed by aerial tugs also designed for that purpose.

The gliders we are concerned with today, they say, are those we are already using—the troop carrier, the CG-4, and its close relative, the CG-4A.

The CG-4 carries 13 fully equipped men plus pilot and co-pilot who are equipped to fight, if necessary. It also will carry a jeep, or an unspecified number of motorcycles, or similar loads.

Carrying troops is big business today, as indicated by the presence of glider-borne American troops in Sicily.

Started From Scratch

The Army's glider program was started a little over a year ago from scratch. Yet American glider troops helped spearhead the invasion of Sicily.

Before the war, a few enthusiasts had guided light sailplanes on rising currents of air, but these are vastly different from the air-going freighters the Army has developed. We had no experience with such big gliders. We had to design them to carry big loads, and they had to be built without interfering with normal plane production.

Here is a glimpse at how the glider serves its purpose:

First, it lands troops—15 fully equipped men—in silence and surprise and all in a bunch. Paratroopers have to assemble after out of their kite with guns blazing.

Next, recent tests show that American gliders can land their they land. Glider troops can jump crews safely in places where no plane could get down.

A glider can be picked up again by a plane flying over it, by using a secret device which allows the glider's inertia to be overcome so gradually the whole thing is a smooth operation.

"There is no jerk at all," say men who've been in gliders picked up by passing planes. "You just sink back into your seat the way you do when a powerful passenger plane accelerates on a take-off."

'Road to Tokyo'

New York

A short picture of wide interest, "The Road to Tokyo," produced by the National Film Board of Canada, is being distributed in the United States. Particular emphasis is given to the pictorial record of the building of the Alcan Highway, that co-operative enterprise of the United States and Canada, completed last November five months ahead of schedule, as the final link in preparations for intensification of the counter-attack against Japan.

The film shows defense activities along the West Coast from San Diego to Vancouver and beyond, to round out the significance of the U. S.-Canada highway. It includes clips of Japanese ski-troop maneuvers carried out for the past 10 years in preparation for invasion of the North American continent from the north. Then follow shots showing how the U. S. and Canadian troops have been trained to resist just such a possible invasion, with much attention given in war games to meeting Japanese styles of attack.

Stirring are the pictures of the building of the highway. Surveyors and engineers are followed by bulldozers that butt a path through the woods, uprooting trees, and pushing aside boulders. Corduroy roadways are laid down where swamps are too deep to be filled in solidly. Jeeps roar over the completed road through canyons between snow-capped mountains in a film that is filled with picturesque scenery. The photographer sometimes takes the spectators above the clouds for wider views of the sub-arctic expanses.

'Swing Your Partner'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A large group of popular radio performers are offered as the main attraction of "Swing Your Partner." These include Lulubelle & Scotty, Vera Vague, Dale Evans, Ransom Sherman, Harry "Pappy" Cheshire, Richard Lane, George "Shug" Fisher and the Tennessee Ramblers. Their varied talents find special outlet in the Lunchtime Follies which are regularly put on by the workers in a branch factory of a big corporation run by a severe woman owner, Caroline Bird. The role is acted by Esther Dale.

The story concerns the woman's discovery that her employees are treated shabbily by the branch manager. Having reason to investigate this factory, she applies for work there, accompanied by her pretty secretary, played by Dale Evans. They are not recognized, and get jobs. The proprietor has a gruelling time but she finds herself humanized by the process.

Miss Evans turns out to be a star performer for the workers' musical comedy productions. A factory picnic figures in the story, as well as a young detective and his comic assistant. The whole thing sums up as entertainment to please the followings of the performers concerned.

Technical Advisor

Irving Shepard, nephew of Jack London, has been signed by Samuel Bronston as technical adviser on the production of "The Life of Jack London" for United Artists. Shepard, who is manager of London's estate, is supplying many articles of clothing and numerous personal effects belonging to London for use in the picture. "The Life of Jack London," now before cameras, has Michael O'Shea and Susan Hayward in the stellar roles. Alfred Santell is directing.

Conner Leads in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4 (AP)—Former Gov. Martin Sennett (Mike) Conner led a four-man race for Chief Executive in Mississippi's Democratic primary yesterday and will be opposed by either Lieut. Gov. Dennis Murphree or former House Speaker Thomas L. Bailey in a run-off primary Aug. 24.

Lester Franklin, former Chairman of the State Tax Commission and indorsed by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi ran fourth among the quartet of veterans.

The unofficial vote in 862 of the State's 1,695 precincts gave Conner 36,425, Murphree 24,000, Bailey 23,637, and Franklin 12,113.

All four candidates supported foreign policies of President Roosevelt in their campaigns but decried "the evils of rampant bureaucracy."

Conner, who is Athletic Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, is making his fifth race for Governor. He was Chief Executiye from 1932 to 1936 and fathered the 2 per cent Mississippi retail sales tax which now yields more than $1,000,000 a month.

In his campaign for the Democratic nomination—which is tantamount to election—Conner was outspoken about "Communists and crackpots in Washington," who, he said, were trying to force "race social and political equality on the South." He made his fourth race in 1939 and was defeated by Gov. Paul Johnson in a run-off. Johnson's term ends in January, 1944.

Soldiers Appointed to West Point To Get Special Training by Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Soldiers who receive appointments for the 1944 entrance examinations at West Point will be given special preparatory instruction arranged by the Army specialized training program, the War Department announced Aug. 3.

About 920 men are expected to participate in the program at these colleges: Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., approximately 370 candidates appointed by competition from the Army; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., about 300 Presidential appointees, and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., about 250 candidates from other groups, including Congressional appointments.

Those eligible will be enlisted men holding letters of appointment for entrance July 1, 1944, whether as principals, alternates, or competitors. Candidates serving overseas will be returned to the United States for the training, and men in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who receive appointments will be discharged and permitted to enlist in the Army to share in the training.

The program will have two phases. The first, starting Sept. 1, will consist of two 12-weeks courses in preparation for the examinations next March 7. The second phase, of 15 weeks and consisting largely of first-year subjects taught at the Academy, will be an orientation course for candidates who have demonstrated their proficiency.

Wage Cut Asked —It's Refused

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 4

The Regional War Labor Board has received two requests for wage decreases—along with its 5,000 applications for increases.

One of the two was filed by a business college seeking to cut teachers' salaries; it was denied, the Board said. The second applicant was not named.

'Show Must Go On': Arab Plows Fields While Battle Rages

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—The entertainment world's tradition that the show must go on had an agricultural counterpart on the Tunisian battlefield, an eyewitness reports.

Capt. Caryl Dufresne, home after seven months on the African front as a Commander of an ordnance maintenance company, gave this account:

During the height of the Tunisian fighting, American infantry patrols took positions on one hill across from German patrols on a near-by hill.

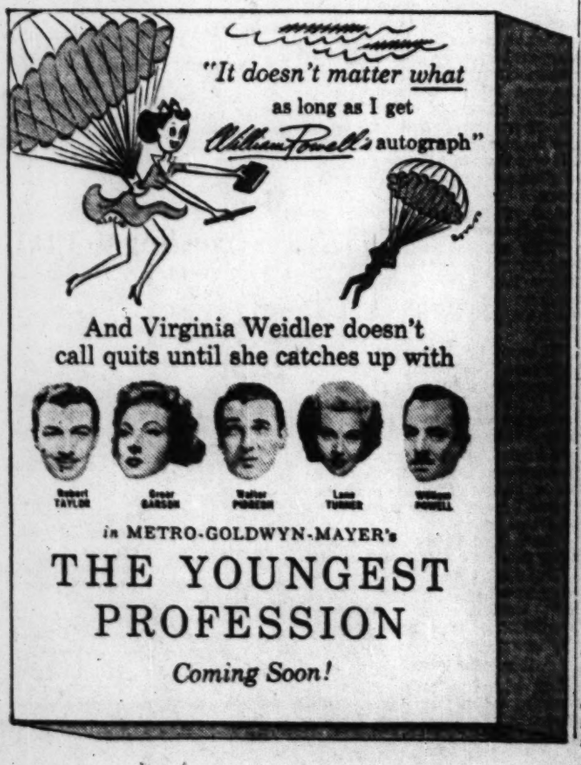
In the valley between the hills plodded an Arab behind his plow, pulled by a single horse.

The patrols opened fire. Tank reinforcements arrived and sent shells screaming across the valley. The tanks called for artillery. The din was deafening.

Yet the Arab in the valley went on with his plowing.

Then a stray bullet killed the Arab's horse. The farmer unhooked the plow and walked out of the valley.

The battle continued. The tanks maneuvered for position.



The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details of gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.
ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in better than ordinary Western.—M. Y. C.
BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys hamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Another version of end of Heydrich as result of activities of Czech underground.—M. Y.
HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist postbumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama, in sexy setting.—M.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine meller.—M. Y. C.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y. C.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Gultry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shoe girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents. —M. Y.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi manoeuvre exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about Iona British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about the dependents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y. C.
TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.
VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Mediocre budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

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Michele Morgan

Now in "Two Tickets for London"

Recent Releases

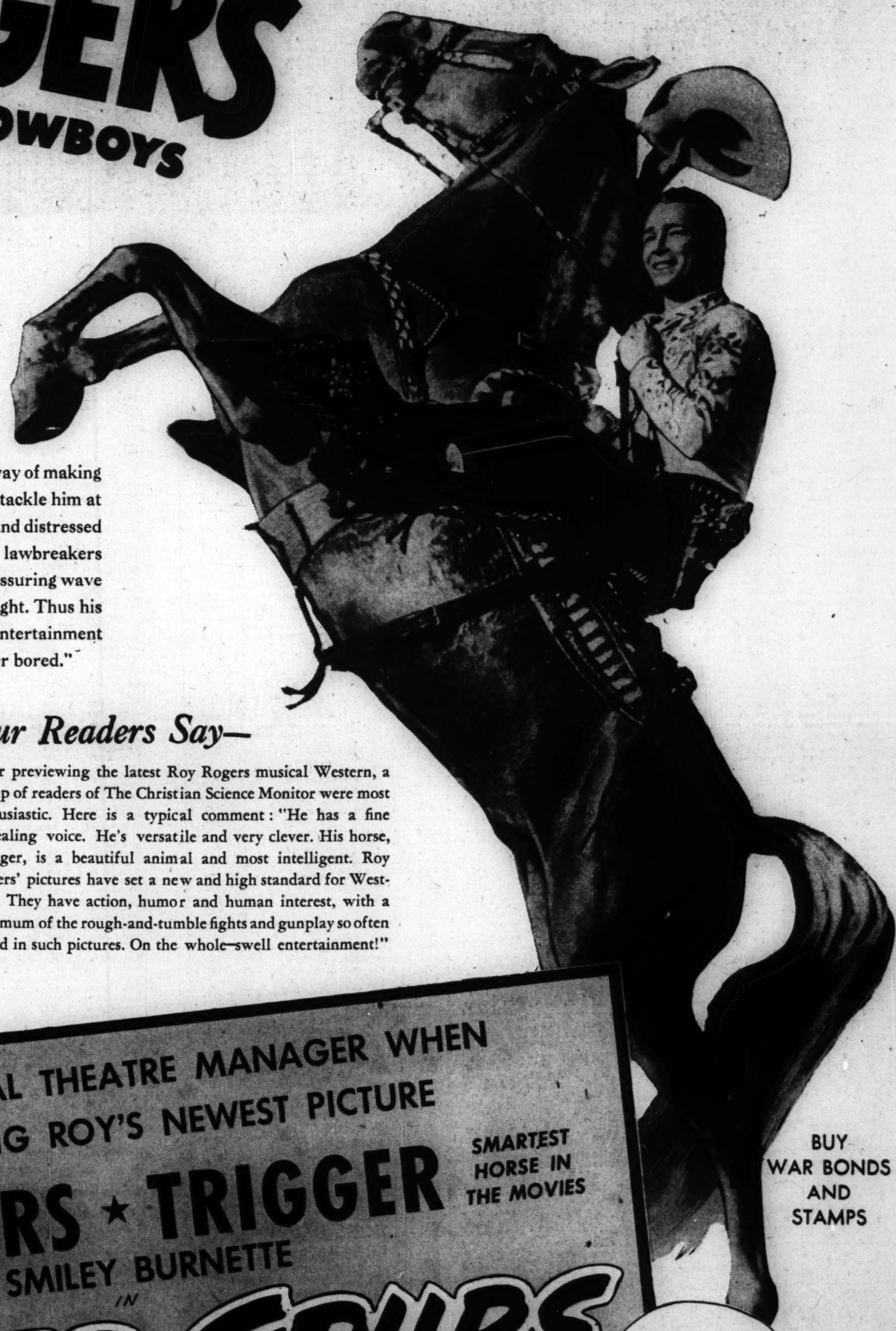
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with a neat twist, centering about a Briton who wins the confidence of the Nazis.—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese pacifist youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and falling victim to American aviators.
BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England after they shoot up some Nazis.—M. Y.
HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of their courtship.—M. Y.
REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS—Technicolor documentary showing how the U. S. forces are preparing to bomb the Japanese out of Kiska. The faces of hundreds of Americans are clearly seen. Handsome, instructive, inspiriting.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of Irving Berlin's stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for a handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical built around a romance between radio entertainers. —M. Y. C.

The Christian Science Monitor

says of

ROY ROGERS

KING OF THE COWBOYS



"Always cheerful in the most trying situations, Roy has a way of making the scowling villains look foolish, however many of them tackle him at a time. He never fails to respond romantically to the fair and distressed heroine, though the exigencies of his duties in foiling the lawbreakers give him time for little more than a passing smile and a reassuring wave of his hand to the girl who recognizes his worth at first sight. Thus his films steadily please the patrons, providing their share of entertainment . . . The youngsters root for him and their elders are never bored."

Our Readers Say—

After previewing the latest Roy Rogers musical Western, a group of readers of The Christian Science Monitor were most enthusiastic. Here is a typical comment: "He has a fine appealing voice. He's versatile and very clever. His horse, Trigger, is a beautiful animal and most intelligent. Roy Rogers' pictures have set a new and high standard for Westerns. They have action, humor and human interest, with a minimum of the rough-and-tumble fights and gunplay so often found in such pictures. On the whole—swell entertainment!"

ASK YOUR LOCAL THEATRE MANAGER WHEN
HE IS PLAYING ROY'S NEWEST PICTURE

ROY ROGERS ★ TRIGGER

SMARTEST HORSE IN THE MOVIES

and SMILEY BURNETTE

IN

SILVER SPURS

with

JOHN CARRADINE · PHYLLIS BROOKS
JEROME COWAN · JOYCE COMPTON

and

BOB NOLAN and THE SONS OF THE PIONEERS

A REPUBLIC PICTURE

JOSEPH KANE, Director Original Screen Play by John K. Butler—J. Benton Cheney

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

LOOK FOR THESE ROY ROGERS HITS AT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRE:

"SONG OF TEXAS"

and

"KING OF THE COWBOYS"

Make a special note on your calendar to see "SILVER SPURS." You will enjoy this picture. Please tell your friends. We would appreciate a letter or card of comment addressed to REPUBLIC PICTURES, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,203,830
1943 volume to date 200,357,790
1942 volume to date 60,552,356

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	49.2	Prev. day	48.5
M'nth ago	52.2	Year ago	36.5
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	14.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61	61	61	
Adams Exp 1.45g	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Adams-Millis ⅞g	3	30	30	30	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	3	24	23½	23½	
Alleg pf 530 xw	27	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	2	39½	39½	39½	+1
Allegh Lud S .70g	9	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	153½	153	153½	+2
Allied Mills ½g	9	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
Allied Strs .45g	10	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	28	38¼	37½	37½	— ½
Alpha P Chem ½g	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ½
Amal Leather	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Amerada Pet (2)	5	80½	79	80	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1¼w	8	66	64½	66	+1⅝
Am Bk Note .55g	2	16	15½	15½	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	60	69¼	67¾	69¾	+ ¼
Am Bosch (½w)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	21	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Can (3)	5	85	85	85	+1½
Am Cat pf (7) †	40	183	182¾	182¾	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy 2g	49	45⅜	34½	36½	+2¾
Am C&F pf 103xw	1	72	72	72	+1¾
Am Ch&C pf 5 †	50	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Am Cyn Sug ½g	3	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	6	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
Am Export L (1g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 2.85x	2	67	66½	67	—4½
Am&FPS7pf 3.32x	1	77	77	77	+ ½
Am & FP 2 pf	25	21	20⅜	20¾	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	66½	66½	66½	
Am Ice	3	4	3⅞	4	
Am Internat ⅛g	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Inv I pf 2½ †	30	44	43½	44	+ ½
Am Locomotive	24	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½x	4	100	98¾	99	
Am M & Fdy .40g	4	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met 1½g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Metal (1)	6	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80 †	310	34	33	33	
Am Pow & Light	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & L 5½ pf	12	42⅞	41¼	42	— ⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	48	40⅝	39¼	40	
Am Rad&St S .30g	60	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7 †	1	170	170	170	
Am Roll Mill .60g	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	130	66	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Ship Bld 2g †	170	30¼	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	20	160	160	160	+ ¾
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	5	23¼	23⅛	23½	
Am Stores (¾g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90g	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	154½	152¾	154½	+2½
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	56¼	55¼	56⅛	+1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	58¼	57⅝	58¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	145¼	145	145¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
Am Viscose 1½g	2	44	44	44	
Am Water Works	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
Am Woolen	10	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4K)	2	71⅝	71½	71½	+1¼
Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	15	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C ½g†	150	26¼	26	26¼	
Anchor Hock .30g	5	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Andes Copper (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Arm D pf cld Se22	2	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Arm D pf cld Sep 1	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Armour III	27	57⅛	53¾	57⅛	+ ¼
Armour III pr pf	10	69¼	68	69¼	+2½
Armstrong Cork ½g	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	5	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	20	95	95	95	—1
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	20	88	87¼	87¼	— ⅞
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½g	16	59	57¾	58¼	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	84	82¾	84	+1
Atl Coast L 1½g	4	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 †	10	111½	111½	111½	+ ¾
Atlas Corp (1ag)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow,1½g †120		65½	65	65⅛	— ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	121	121	121	— ½
Austin Nichols	1	9⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Aunt N pr A 2k †	240	85¼	81	81	—3
Aviation Cp (.10g)	99	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco cl ¾g	16	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	28	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	10½	10¼	10½	
Bangor & Ar	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	45	22⅞	22¾	23¼	+1⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 4¼x †	1	107	106⅞	107	
Beech Aircr 1e	10	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ½
Bell Aircraft (1g)	4	13¾	13½	13½	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	11	34⅜	34	34	+ ¼
Benef In L (.60g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	⁹8	14⅜	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	22	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	118¾	118	118¾	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	18	17¾	17¾	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	20	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Blumenthal pf 7 †	10	95	95	95	—4
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Bond Stores 1.60	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	9	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	34	33	33¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	26	26	26	
Brewing Corp (2)	2	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ⅛g	8	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	14	47	46¾	47	
Bklyn-Man Transit	11	1	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1.40	3	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	116½	116½	116½	
Budd Mfg	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	320	104½	103	103	+2
Budd Wheel (¼g)	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	7	27⅞	27½	27½	+1
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Bur- Add Mach .60	13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Bush Termin'l .20g	11	4⅜	4	4	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf1¾x †	50	35¼	35½	35¾	+ ¼
Butler Bros (.45g)	⁹5	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	50	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Butte Cre&Z 1ag	5	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
Byron Jackson ⅛g	1	20	20	20	
Calif Pack (1½g)	9	26¼	25¾	26⅛	
Calif P pf 2½g †	70	54	54	54	
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy ½g	4	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	22	23½	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3 †	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	108⅛	107½	107½	+ ½
Case (JI)pf (7) †	10	140½	140½	140½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	11	36⅜	35¼	36¾	+1¼
Celotex Corp (½g)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Celotex pf1 new †	40	193¼	193¼	193¼	+ ¾
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	14	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½w	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+1⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Certain-teed Prod	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	370	56½	55	56	+1½
Champ P&F ¾ag	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
Checker Cab	5	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	27	46⅞	45⅝	45¾	+ ¼
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
Chi&E I A 1.50g	4	17⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	14	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½x†	9	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Order ⅛g	9	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
ChiPT prpf 2½ †	30	52½	52½	52½	— ½
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Childs Co	5	3¼	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½g	27	78	77½	77¾	+ ⅜
Cities Ice & F 1.20	4	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
City Stores	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g †	2	75	75	75	+1½
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody 1g	26	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	4	116	114	115	—2½
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	8	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Col-P-P pf4¼x †	100	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Col & South †	200	10¼	10	10¼	+1
Col & So 1pf †	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf †	160	9	8½	9	+ ½
Col Fuel & Ir 4ag	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Col Br cast A .60g	6	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	33	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	9	68½	67	68½	+2
Colum Pict (⅛ge)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Comm Credit (3)	5	35¾	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
Comm Credi pf 4¼	1	107	107	107	
Comm Invest Tr (3)	6	42⅜	42	42½	+ ⅜
Comm Solvents .30g	26	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Com'with & South	39	11	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3x)	5	64	63¼	63¼	
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	33	26	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (½g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	22¼	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½w	3	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ½
Consol C pf 7 †	80	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
Con C pr pf 6½x †	1	106½	106	106½	+ ½
Cons Coppermin	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	54	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104½	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cons Film I pf ½ak	1	15	15	15	
Cons Laundries	16	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
Cons Vultee (1g)	17	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	22½	22½	22½	
Consm P pf 4½ †	70	102½	102¼	102¾	— ⅛
Container Corp ¾ag	⁹1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Cont Baking pf (8)	4	106	105¼	105¼	— ¾
Cont Can (½g)	16	33¾	32⅞	33¾	+1¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	31	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	.8	34½	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	44½	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅜
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	58¾	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	18	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	230	105½	105¼	105⅜	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½g	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Crown Cork&S ½ae	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15	15	15	
Crown Zell pf 5 †	60	99	98	99	+1
Crucible Stl (2e)	5	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	24	12	11	11½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
Curtis Publishing	58	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Curt P pr pf 2¼ak	3	34	33¼	34	+ ⅝
Curtiss-Wright 1e	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	16	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½a	4	24	23	23	+ ¼
Davega Stores .30g	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	10	37¼	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	37¼	36¾	36⅞	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	5	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
Del Lack & West	20	7½	6⅞	9	
Det Edison .90g	8	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	40	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
Diam Match 1½	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Diam Match pf1½	2	40	40	40	+ ⅞
Diam T Motor ½g	3	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	96½	96⅜	96½	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Dixie C A 2½ †	30	43	43	43	— ¼
Doehler Die C ¾ag	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅞
DomeMines h1.20g	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5a	10	61½	61	61	
Dow Chem (3)	4	140½	139	140½	+3⅞
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	28½	28	28	
Dunhill Int	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	4	147	146½	147	+3
du Pont pf (4¼) †	30	175	174	175	+1¼
DuqLight 1pf 5 †	40	118½	118½	118½	
Eastern Air L	3	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	162½	161¼	161¼	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41	40½	41	+ ½
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅜
Elec Boat (½g)	13	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	66½	66½	66½	+1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	8	71½	70⅜	71½	+1½
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
Endicott-J pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	— ¾
Eng Pub Service	19	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
EngPS$5¼pf5½†	60	81¾	81	81	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	6	11	⅞	11	+ ¼
Erie RR (½g)	16	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
Erie RR cl ½g	49	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	6	7¼	7	7⅛	
Evans Products	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	36	36	36	+ ⅞
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	24½	24	24	— ¼
Fed'l&Traction¼g	3	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Fed M&Smelt .2g	2	24	24	24	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
Fed M Truck .20g	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ag	3	17	17	17	+ ½
Fid P Fire L 1.60a	3	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Firest T&R 1½g	7	38¼	37	38¾	+1
Firest T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½	2	37¾	37¼	37¾	
Flintkote ½ag	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
Flintkote pf4½x †	160	108	107½	108	—1
Florence Stove 1g	5	32	31½	32	+1
Florsh Sh A 1½ag	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	180	44¾	43	44¾	+2½
Foster Wheeler	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	11	11	11	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	10	35¼	35	35	—1
Frushauf Tra 1.40	1	26½	26½	26½	—1
Frushauf pf (5) †	10	107	107	107	— ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	4	3½	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	3	3	3	3	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gamewell 1½g †	330	25¼	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	27	5½	5	5½	
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45g	15	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	11	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Gen Cab'e A	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Gen Cb pf 5½ak †	80	89½	88½	89	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	3	26	25¾	26	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	54	37¼	36⅝	36¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	8	41¾	41	41	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	7	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	107	52¼	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ½ag	9	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
Gen Pub Service	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	2	20	19½	20	+ ½
Gen Ry Sig pf6 †	20	115	115	115	+3
Gen Real&Util	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract .60g	2	20	20	20	
Ger Shoe ¾ag	4	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½ak †	80	80½	80¼	80¼	+1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	3	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
Gen T In pf 6 †	30	110½	110½	110½	—1½
Gen T & Rub ¼ag	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .30g	4	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Glidden Co (.60g)	7	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
Glidden cv pf 2¼a	2	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1	1	1	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ¼ag	14	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	3	100	100	100	+3½
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	17	37¼	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	104⅞	104½	104½	— ½
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1¾	1½	1½	
Granby Con M .60	3	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
Grand Union	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Granite C S 1¾ag	4	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	4	24	24	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	18	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	3	46	45½	46	+1
Greyhound Corp (1)	9	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
Grum Air En 1g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	5	4	4	4	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf †	30	133	131	131	—4
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	4	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1	30	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅞
Hall Print (1)	3	17	16½	16½	+ ½
Hamil Wat'pf 6 †	10	109	109	109	—1
Hanna $5 pf (5) †	10	106	106	106	
Harb-Walke' ½ag	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Hayes Mfg	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	20	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd (1g)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
Hershey Choc (3)	1	64	64	64	—2¼
Homestake Mining	12	38	36¾	37½	+ ⅞
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	42½	41½	42½	+ ½
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	7	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	56	56	56	— ⅜
Household pf 5 †	70	112	111	111	
Houston Oil	5	7¼	7½	7½	
Howe Sound (3)	4	23	23	33⅓	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	12	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	19	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	20

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

General Level Of Farm Prices Shows Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that for the first time in five months the general level of farm prices had turned downward.

The farm product price index declined, the bureau said, from 190 to 188 per cent of the 1909-14 average between mid-June and mid-July. Not since January had there been a break in the rather steady advance which has characterized the farm price movement since start of the war.

Downturns in prices received by farmers for meat animals, potatoes and apples were held responsible for the July decline in the general index. Although meat animal prices fell off 5 points, they remained well above a year ago.

Prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, continued the steady advance which began last August. However, increases in rural living and farm production costs have not kept pace, the bureau said, with upturns in farm product prices. The latter now stand, the bureau said, at 14 per cent above parity. Parity is a term used to describe farm prices equally fair to consumers and producers.

Since the outbreak of the present war in 1939, prices received by farmers have almost doubled, the bureau said, while prices paid by farmers have advanced about a third.

The bureau said the demand for farm products continued strong. The total movement of fruits by rail and boat during the four-week period ended July 16 was said to have been more than double that of the same period last year. Shipments of truck crops also increased sharply. Seasonal declines continued, however, in commercial grain stocks, cotton lint sales, livestock slaughter, and egg production.

Steel Output Record

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — The tenth monthly production record in the last 16 months is reported by the Hamilton Plant of the American Rolling Mill Company. The new pig iron production peak in July topped the previous high, established in May, 1943, by 1,581 tons.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	84½	84½	84½
50	Allied Prod (2)	27	27	27
200	Alum Ltd (.8a)	95½	84½	84½
150	Alum Co Am (2g)	111	110	110
200	Am Cap pf	25½	25	25
100	Am Cen Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am C P&LA	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
100	AmCP&Lnew	32½	32	32
200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	42¾	42¾	42¾
500	Am & For P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36	36	36
50	Am Laun Mach (1g)	26¼	26¼	26¼
500	Am Light & Tr (1.20)	18¼	17⅞	18¼
400	Am Lt & Tr pf (1½)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
50	Am Mfg (3a)	35	35	35
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1
1000	Am Republics (.10g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
200	AmSeal-Kap (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Am Superpow 1 pf	101	101	101
4500	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1160	Am Superpow pf	13⅜	13	13
10	Appal El Powpf (4½)	109¾	109¾	109¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2300	Ark Nat Gas A	4½	4½	4½
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	93½	93½	93½
200	Arn Equip (.70g)	17½	17⅜	17⅜
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Asso El Ind (.191g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Avery & Sons (⅛e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Babcock & Wil	21½	21⅛	21⅛
1300	Baldwin oco war	4⅝	4½	4½
1900	Barium Stn Stl	11⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Bens&Hed pf (2)	36	36	36
300	Berk & Gay Furn	11	11	11
400	Bliss (E W) (2)	14	13⅞	13⅞
500	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60	Bohack(HC) 1 pf(3k)	71	70	70
100	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
200	Breeze Corp (.80g)	10½	10½	10½
1400	Brewst Aero	4	3¾	3¾
2400	Bridgpt Mach	7⅛	6—	7⅛
100	Brill B	1	1	1
50	Brill pf	68	67	68
200	Brit Celan	5¼	4⅞	5¼
200	Brown F&W	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	Brown Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Bruce (E.L.)	15	15	15
700	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
300	Buf N&EP pf	14½	14⅜	15½
1100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3⅝	3¾
300	Calamba Sug	7	6⅞	7
900	Callite Tung (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Caro P&L 7 pf (7)	115	115	115
100	Carrier Corp	14	13 14/16	14⅜
1900	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3300	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cen Hud G&E(.51g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	CenNYPow pf(8)	96	96	95
1400	Cessna Aire (1g)	8¼	8⅞	8⅞
1025	Childs pf	23½	22½	23½
8100	Cities Service	13½	12⅝	12⅞
250	Cit Svc pf	86½	86	86
300	Cit Svc pf B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Cit Svc Pow Lts	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
75	Cleve El Illum (1g)	34	34	34
400	Cleve Tract (1.20g)	17¼	16¼	16¼
0	2¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
3000	Colon Develop	5⅝	5¼	5½
300	Colonial-Airl	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Colts PFArm (2¼G)	51	51	51
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20	20	20
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	63¾	63	63¼
20	Cons GE Bal pf B	118	118	118
10	Cons GE Bal pf C	107¾	107¾	107¾
400	Cons Gas Ut	4⅜	4¼	4¼
200	Cons Mng & S	37	37	37
200	Cons Ret Strs (⅝g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
200	Cons Sil Corp	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
200	Cons Textile	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Courtaulds (.091g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
3200	Creole Pet	27½	26⅝	26⅞
4200	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	19¾	19	19
400	Darby Pet (.24g)	17	17	17
300	Derby Oil	4¼	4	4
50	Derby Oil pf	70	70	70
100	Det Sil Prod	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Dobeckmun	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Driver Har	28½	28	28½
800	Eagle Pich Ltd	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
200	East Gas & F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	East G & F 6 pf	34⅝	34½	34⅝
50	East G & F 7 pr pf	56	56	56
50	East St 4 pf B	24	23½	23½
9800	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1100	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	76⅞	76¼	76⅞
450	El P & L 2 pf A	49½	48¾	49⅛
400	El P & L war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Eversharp Inc (g)	13½	13	13
600	Fairchild As (½gg)	8½	8¼	8¼
400	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Fairchild Mot (½e)	19½	19½	19½
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101¼	100⅝	101¼
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	19½	19½	19½
550	Froedt G&M (.80)	18	16⅞	17½
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	19¾	19¾	19¾
00	Gen Fireproofing	15	15	15
76	GenOutAdv pf (8)	71	70½	70½
300	Gen Share	2	1¾	2
80	Gen Share pf (6d)	71	71	71
100	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Gilchrist (¼g)	8	8	8
900	GlenAldCoal(.80g)	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛
3300	Goldfield Con	7-73	⅛	⅛
100	Gt Nor Pap(.80g)	33½	33½	33½
300	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Hecla Min	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	26½	26	26
100	Helena Rubin (1g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9½	9¼	9½
50	Horn & Hard (1.60)	25½	26½	26½
300	Humble Oil (.75g)	71	71	71
100	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Huyler's	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6½	6½	6½
100	Ill Iowa Pw pf(1¾k)	36½	36½	36½
200	Ill Zinc (.10g)	13½	12⅝	12½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
100	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1000	Ind Svc 6% pf	32	32	32
0	Ind Svc 7 pf	35	35	35
0	Indus P & pf (8¼)	109¾	109¾	109¾
200	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	15½	15½	15½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	8¾	8½	8½
2300	Int Petrol (h1)	19	18⅜	18⅞
100	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	19	19	19
100	Jacobs (F L)	5	5	5
25	JerCP&L 5½pf(5½)	83½	83½	83½
20	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	91¾	91	91¾
20	Ind Svc 7 pf	10	10	10
20	Kings C Ltg pfB(3½)	47	45	47
700	KingstonProd(.10g)	3½	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	101	101	101
100	Kreiger Pow	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Lack RR Nj	29½	29½	29½
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	13	13
100	Lane-Wells (½g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2900	Le Tourneau	28¾	28¾	28¾
1100	Lehigh C & N (40g)	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Long Is Ltg	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Long Is/L pf B	42	42	42
300	Louis L & E (.30g)	7	7¼	7¼
100	Lynch Corp (2)	27	27	27
800	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Memph N Gas (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Merritt-C & S	6	6	6
500	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
1700	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mid Sil P B wtr	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8¾	8¼	8¼
25	Midvale (1½g)	28½	28½	28½
100	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Mid West Ref (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Mobilenium (¼g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	Monogram Pict	3¼	3¼	3¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&r 3½s 60	108½	108½	108½
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
16	As Elec 4½s 53	70	69¾	69¾
1	A-V G&E 5s 50	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	As G&E 5½s 77	20¼	20¼	20¼
15	As G&E 5s 68	20	20	20
2	As T&T 5½s 55A	81	81	81
3	Boston Ed 3¼s 70A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Cen Ill E & G 3½s 64	107½	107½	107½
52	Cen St El 5½s 54	37½	36¾	36¾
30	Cen St El 5s 48	37½	37	37
3	Chi Rv 5s 27 ct	55	55	55
6	Cities Ser 5s 58	95¾	95½	95½
27	Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅜	95¾	96⅜
6	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97½	97¼	97¼
2	Con G Balt 4½s 54	123¾	123¾	123¾
13	Con G&E 5s 58A	98½	98⅛	98⅛
32	East G&F 4s 56A	88½	88	88
23	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100⅜	100	100⅜
6	Fla P&L 5s 54	103¾	104⅝	103¾
10	Geo P&L 5s 78	101¾	101⅜	101¾
17	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97¼	97	97¼
1	Gobel (A)4½s 41	88	88	88
2	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
	Hous Ltg&P 3½s 66	110	110	110
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	107	106¾	107
	Ind Svc 5s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
15	Inters Pow 6s 52	82	81½	82
	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	109	108½	10 9
1	McCord R 6s 48 st	98½	98¼	98½
7	Midland Val 6s 43	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109	108¾	108¾
6	N Eng G&E 5s 50	67	66	67
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	67¼	67¼	67¼
2	N Eng G&E 5s 47	67	67	67
7	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	94	94
4	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	108½	108½	108½
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	80	80	80
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Pac P&L 5s 55	105	105	105
1	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109⅜	109½	109½
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	153½	153½	153½
4	Queens Bor G 5½s 32	90½	90½	90½
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104½	104½	104½
8	So Sal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105	105¼
8	So Ind Ry 4s 51	69	69	69
1	Spalding 5s 39	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	80¾	80¾	80¾
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	81	81	81
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	81	81½
9	Stand G&E 6s 66	81	81	81
7	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	100	100	100
5	Twni CRT 5½s 52A	91½	90½	91¼
3	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102½	102¼	102½
6	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116	116	116
10	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	104¾	104½	104¼
4	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	18½	18½	18½
6	West News Un 6s 44	79	79	79

Curb Foreign Bonds

5	Bogota M Bk 7s 47M	37½	37½	37½
5	Russian 6½s 1919	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Russ 5½s 1921	5¼	5¼	5¼
3	Stinnes 4s 46 3rd st	28	27	27

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird&Son Inc	12	12	12	12
4.50a	Bos & Alb	97	97	97	97½
2.00	Bos Edison	32	31½	31½	31¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	68	67¾	68	67¾
1.20a	Bos Her-Tr	18½	18½	18½	18½
..	B&M pr pf	24¼	23½	24	24
..	B&M st A pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
..	B&M st D pf	4½	4½	4½	5¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
2.25a	East Gas&F pf	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34¼
4.50	EastGas&Fprpf	55½	55½	55½	55½
	East Mass St Ry	9	8½	8½	9¾
1.00	Employers Grp	34½	34	34¼	33¾
..	Hath Bak B	65c	65c	65c	70c
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2.00	Mergenthaler	48	48	48	47¾
2.75a	N E Tel&Tel	101½	101	101	100½
..	North Butte	51c	50c	50c	50c
..	Quincy Min	1	1	1	1
.30a	Reece But H	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
.86	Shawmut Assoc	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
3.00	Un Twist Drill	31	31	31	31
2.50	Unit Shoe M	70¾	70½	70¾	70½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

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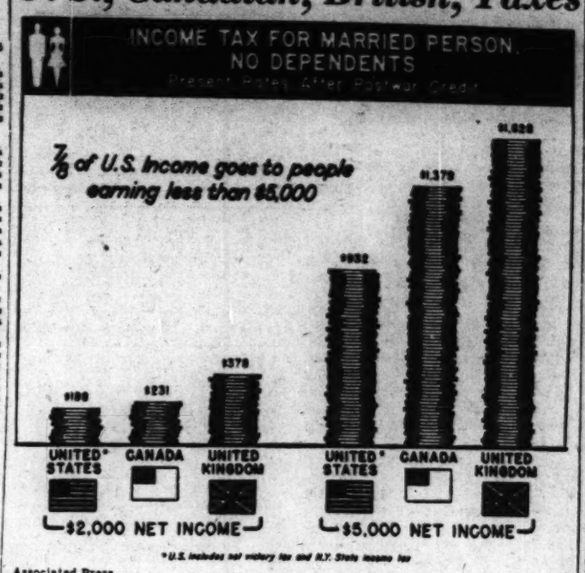

*U.S. includes soldiers' bonus tax and N.Y. State income tax

Associated Press

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau points out in the above chart a distinction in the income tax paid by two salaried groups in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Declaring that 95 cents out of every dollar the Government spends goes to the war effort, Mr. Morgenthau said, "taxes are the best method of paying for the war."

Tax Search for More Billions To Finance the War Continues

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The preliminary search for new billions of war-financing revenue appeared narrowing today to two major potentialities—increases in individual and corporate income taxes, or a federal retail sales tax.

Capitol Hill heard informal reports that Treasury and congressional tax experts in joint conferences were leaning heavily toward income tax increases, possibly with an excess profits levy against individuals with swollen wartime incomes, and were putting little if any emphasis on a retail sales levy.

Doughton Active

At the same time there were increasing signs that a bloc might form within Congress favoring a sales tax up to 10 per cent to avoid further drastic direct deductions from income.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee declared he would battle for protection of millions of persons in the "fixed-income" class—those whose earnings have been jacked up but little if at all by the booming wartime economy.

Mr. Doughton conferred with Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau and issued a statement saying that recognition must be given "that in any income group there may be people who need to be protected against the full impact of tax increases."

The statement was accepted in some congressional circles as indicating that increases in individual income taxes might embrace an excess-profits formula as now applied to corporations.

Doughton, Morgenthau Differ

The Ways and Means Committee, before Congress recessed for the summer, instructed its tax staff to work with the Treasury on alternate means of raising more revenue, with specific instructions "to study and report on the feasibility of raising additional revenue by means of an individual excess-profits tax," hitting those with war-swollen incomes.

Mr. Doughton, who interrupted his vacation for the tax conferences in Washington, indicated he and Mr. Morgenthau were not in agreement on fixing a definite additional amount to be raised.

Mr. Morgenthau has suggested that $12,000,000,000 is needed next year in addition to the $38,000,000,000 now in sight.

Mr. Doughton told newspapermen that any new taxes "must be within the limitations of the taxpayers to pay," adding that the new tax program should be drawn with two objectives in view—the control of inflation as well as additional revenue.

M. I. T. Professor Sees Big Expansion In World Airplane Service After War

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Wings of the postwar future will bring exotic tropical fruits to American breakfast tables and make two-week vacations possible in distant and romantic lands, predicts Charles B. Breed, professor of civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It is not at all unreasonable to expect regular air service between North and South America, with freight planes winging tropical fruits to this country for out-of-season consumption," said Prof. Breed in addressing sessions of the 73rd annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

"For the first time in history, persons of moderate means will be enabled to spend their brief vacations in far away and romantic lands," prophesied the engineer.

There will be a vast increase in north and south passenger movements, he stated, in the western hemisphere and between Europe and Africa.

Professor Breed said he did not anticipate serious competition for railroads and trucks from freight-bearing planes, stating that most freight is too heavy for air-borne transportation.

"Freight which planes will carry after the war will be confined to emergency items, and to perishable commodities," he added.

Helicopters, he suggested, will be used extensively to pick up mail from communities too small to maintain airports and will serve as passenger and freight feeders to mainline airports.

T. C. Coleman, vice-president of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., gave this view of air commerce in the post-war era:

"Insofar as international air traffic is concerned our postwar tariff policies and world-wide air policy will either hinder or advance it. The means of world trade through air traffic will be at our disposal. The volume will be controlled by whatever course is taken by our political leaders."

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.44¾	1.44½	1.44¾	1.44¾	
Minneapolis	1.37⅝	1.37	1.37	1.36⅞	
Kansas City	1.38⅛	1.37¾	1.37¾	1.37⅝	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	1.09⅝	1.09	1.09¼	1.08⅞	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.46¾	1.45½	1.46	1.46	
Minneapolis	1.39⅞	1.38⅝	1.39¼	1.38⅞	
Kansas City	1.39⅝	1.39½	1.39¼	1.39½	
Winnipeg	1.08⅜	1.07½	1.07½	1.07⅝	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.47⅛	1.47⅛	1.47⅛	1.47⅛	
Minneapolis	1.41⅞	1.41⅝	1.41⅝	1.41⅝	
Kansas City	1.41	1.40⅝	1.40⅞	1.40⅝	
Winnipeg	1.09¾	1.09½	1.09¾	1.09⅞	
Sept. Oats					
Chicago	.70½	.63¾	.70	.69⅞	
Minneapolis	.65¼	.64⅜	.65½	.64⅝	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.....	.....	.51½	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	1.00¾	1.01½	1.01½	1.01¼	1.00¾
Dec.	1.03½	1.04½	1.03	1.03¾	1.03¼
May	1.07¼	1.07¾	1.06¾	1.07½	1.07

Wool

Grease

October	.....	.....	.....	95.5n	95.5
December	.....	.....	.....	93.0b	93.0
March	.....	.....	.....	90.5n	90.0
May	89.5	89.5	89.5	88.0n	88.5
July	.....	.....	.....	86.5n	86.5
		Tops			
October	133.5	132.5	133.5	131.5b	131.7
December	127.2	127.2	126.0	123.6b	127.5
March	117.0	117.0	117.0	116.7b	118.5
May	116.5	116.5	115.0	114.5b	116.5
July	113.0	113.0	113.0	111.5b	113.4

b—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

October	19.98	19.98	19.90	19.90	19.96
December	19.80	19.81	19.74	19.74	19.80
March	19.68	19.68	19.62	19.62	19.65
May	19.50	19.50	19.48	19.48	19.50
July	19.37	19.37	19.34	19.30b	19.36

b—Bid. Spot 21.16.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Aug., Sept., Oct. 6.63 bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

†November	2.95	2.91	2.91	2.95
‡January	.....	.....	2.35	.....

†Burbanks. ‡Idaho Russet-Burbank.

Quotations for option reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Australia's Wheat Sowings Far Under 1942-43 Season

SYDNEY (CP Cable)—Official figures showed that Australia's wheat sowings for the 1943-44 season just starting will be almost 1,000,000 acres below that of 1942-43 and about 6,000,000 acres below the last pre-war season, 1938-39.

Production in 1942-43 showed a record average yield of 16.78 bushels to the acre compared with the previous 10-year average of 12.14.

Prime Minister Curtin has arranged to discuss with military authorities the question of releasing men from the forces for farming work.

Coal Production Shows Decrease During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bituminous coal production for the week ended July 24 was estimated at 12,100,000 tons in a statement by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes. This compared with weekly production prior to the general coal strikes of about 12,500,000, but was about 300,000 tons above the estimated production for the week ended July 17.

The Bureau of Mines estimated anthracite production for the July 24 week at 1,326,000 tons, compared with a pre-strike average of around 1,350,000.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	5½	6¾
American Barge Line Co	3¼	3⅝
American Hardware Co	26½	28½
American Manufacturing	33¾	36¾
American Manufac 1 pf	85½	.....
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅝
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	.....
†Amoskeag Company pf	72¼	.....
Appleton Company	34¼	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	3⅞
Arlington Mills	69½	82
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36½	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅝	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	31⅝	33⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106	.....
*Berkshire Fine Spinning	12½	14⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65¼	.....
Bird &

Red Sox Find Fresh Power Facing Tribe

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It seemed like old times, watching the Red Sox hit in that series with Cleveland. They were swinging for the long ball and they were connecting; and if Joe Cronin's undermanned pitching staff had not touched a new low in efficiency for the year, the locals might have blown the Indians right off the American League map.

Take yesterday, for example. The Idians took the series final, 11-9, with Jim Bagby getting credit for the victory. But the way the Red Sox sent 11 men to bat and tallied six runs in the last of the ninth even warmed the hearts of those who miss the clouting of Ted Williams and Jimmie Foxx. Actually, the losers made 10 hits, including Skeeter Newsome's first home run, in the last two innings. It was too bad the rally fell short.

Club Hitting

In the four games with the Indians, in which they split even, the Red Sox pounded out 54 hits for a total of 73 bases and looked like the most dangerous offensive unit to appear at Fenway Park this season. With better support from the mound group, Cronin will not be long in the second division, 4½ contests to the rear of second-place Washington. That sort of hitting will not be denied.

The Cleveland final marked the debut of Emmett O'Neil, right-hander from Louisville. Entering the slugfest in the sixth inning, he yielded seven hits and four runs. As it turned out, they were four important runs. But O'Neil did fairly well for a green rookie. He looked fast and had a good change of pace. Too, he dropped a hint that he is not bad with a bat. He doubled off the left field wall in the eighth and scored behind Newsome when Skeeter hit his four-bagger.

Keltner Stars

Pete Fox continued his sensational hitting against the Indians. Three out of five yesterday raised his 1943 pace in the Cleveland series to .526. But the most damaging bat in Fenway on Tuesday was Ken Keltner's. He hit two homers.

The Braves closed their western tour of the National League by defeating Pittsburgh, 6-1, behind Nate Andrews, who had a shutout until the ninth inning. The Braves hit Pittsburgh just after the Pirates had moved into second place, but managed to break even in four games.

There are successive open dates in Boston today and tomorrow. The Red Sox go to Taunton on the morrow for an exhibition with the Camp Miles Standish nine. Washington opens a four-game series at Fenway on Friday.

Riddle Is Charged With First Fumble

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4 (AP)—The longest error-less run by a pitcher in big league history came to an end yesterday when Elmer Riddle of the Cincinnati Reds was guilty of his first fumble since he broke into the big time in 1939.

The bobble came in the third inning of the game with the Giants when Riddle, fielding Harry Feldman's bunt and trying for a force of Billy Jurges at second, threw wide past Shortstop Eddie Miller.

It was Riddle's 102d major league game, and his string of 101 without an error far surpasses the previous big league record of 88 chalked up by Ted Lyons of the Chicago White Sox from Aug. 11, 1934 to June 12, 1938.

New Duties Ahead

Wide World

Betty Hicks as a Spar

Having joined the United States Coast Guard Spars, Betty Hicks, former National amateur golf champion, has announced she will play no more serious golf for the duration. Here she is shown all decked out in her new uniform and awaiting Uncle Sam's commands.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pee Wee Reese's grand slam homer gave Dodgers victory over Giants and enabled Dodgers to increase lead over Cubs to 10 games.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller won No. 18 as he defeated Yankees, 3 to 1, with five hits.

Tigers Announce Seven Games For Football Eleven

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 4 (AP)—Prof. Christian Guass, Chairman of the Princeton University Council of Athletics, has announced the Tigers will play football this fall and released a seven-game schedule.

Guass, who is also Dean of the College, said that Harry A. Mahnken, coach of the 150-pound team, will be varsity coach, assisted by Richard A. Vaughan, former junior varsity football coach and head hockey coach.

Mahnken, a graduate of Springfield College where he played varsity football, basketball, and track, came to Princeton in 1937.

"Princeton is continuing with its plans for modified football," Gauss said, "because it believes that a moderate football program provides a reasonable means of recreation and a common campus interest at a time when most extra-curricular activities have ceased and when students are engaged in an exacting program of work."

The schedule:

Sept. 25—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Oct. 2—Columbia at New York; 9—Cornell; 30—Brown.
Nov. 6—Villanova; 13—Yale at New Haven; 20—Dartmouth.

Villanova takes the place of Harvard, which has suspended football for the duration. It will be the first meeting between Princeton and Villanova since 1911.

Pairings Made For Ryder Cup Golf Matches

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—Captains Craig Wood and Walter Hagen today announced pairings for the Ryder Cup matches this week end at the Plum Hollow course as follows:

Byron Nelson and Harold McSpaden (Cuppers) vs. Melvin Harbert and O'Neal White.

Jimmy Demaret and Lloyd Mangrum (Cuppers) vs. Willie Goggin and Sammy Byrd.

Wood and Sergeant Vic Ghezzi (Cuppers) vs. Jimmy Thompson and Bobby Cruickshank.

Gene Sarazen and Frank Walsh (Cuppers) vs. Harry Cooper and Hagen.

Hagen, captain of the challengers, will be making his first appearance as a player in the series, having served as non-playing captain of both the Cup team and the challenging squad.

Wood's Cup team last year whipped Hagen's challenge squad, 10 to 5, but Hagen get his chance to square accounts in the war relief series in 18-hole foursome play Saturday and 36-hole hand-to-hand singles Sunday.

Danny Murtaugh Is Last of Originals

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—When Second Baseman Danny Murtaugh dons an Army uniform Aug. 24, the Phillies will lose their last point of resemblance to the team they were on opening day.

Every player except the speedy Murtaugh, who passed his pre-induction examination yesterday, has been shifted—or traded, sold or drafted—under the whirlwind ownership of William D. Cox.

Murtaugh, the Phillies' lead-off man and a .280 hitter, will be replaced at the end of his three-week furlough by "Gabby" Stewart, utility man who according to clubhouse legend hasn't said anything but "Excuse me" since the season opened.

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 3

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 2-1, Newark 1-7.
Syracuse 2-5, Toronto 0-8.
Rochester 8, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 1.

American Association

Kansas City 3-1, Columbus 1-0.
Milwaukee 3-4, Toledo 2-2.
Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 11, Louisville 8.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 10, San Diego 6.
Oakland 3, Portland 1.
Seattle 5, Hollywood 1.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Binghamton 3-1, Hartford 0-3.
Elmira 3, Springfield 0.
Wilkes-Barre 7, Utica 2.
Scranton at Albany, postponed.

Southern Association

Birmingham 3, Little Rock 0.
Atlanta 10, Knoxville 3.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 4.
Montgomery 13, Nashville 6.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	200	24	65	1	12	.325
Partee	186	21	55	0	20	.296
Culberson	240	28	70	3	27	.292
Fox	365	45	106	2	31	.291
Cronin	60	6	16	4	21	.267
Doerr	379	45	100	11	49	.264
Tabor	351	32	88	8	47	.251
Lupien	316	33	92	3	26	.245
Metkovich	85	9	20	2	9	.235
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Simmons	165	6	32	0	11	.210
Lazor	87	9	18	0	5	.207
Conroy	68	9	14	1	4	.206
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	379	43	102	3	23	.269
Masi	138	19	34	2	18	.362
Nieman	174	21	45	1	21	.259
Kluttz	126	9	32	0	11	.254
Workman	272	43	88	8	47	.237
Wietelmann	321	25	76	0	28	.237
Burns	82	4	19	1	3	.232
Ryan	270	32	60	1	16	.222
Ross	190	33	42	5	21	.221
Farrell	62	3	13	0	6	.210
Joost	293	25	55	2	17	.188
Holtzel	37	3	6	0	2	.162
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	2	Terry	0	0
Judd	10	6	Woods	1	2
Hughson	11	7	Newsome	3	5
Brown	6	4	Dobson	1	6
			O'Neill	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	9	7	Andrews	0	14
Salvo	3	3	Farrell	0	01
MacFayden	1	1	Odom	0	3
Javery	0	10	Martin	0	0
Barrett	0	10			

Navy Ruling Won't Hurt In Midwest

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Football in the Midwest, particularly the annual All-Star game, will not be affected by the Navy Department's ruling which sets a territorial limit in which teams representing naval stations and bases may play.

Neither will schedules of the near-by Great Lakes Naval Training Station or the Iowa Pre-Flight School at Iowa City, Iowa, be disturbed.

Going Ahead

The Iowa Pre-Flight schedule, which includes games with "Big Ten" schools, Notre Dame and Marquette, was arranged to comply with the 48-hour-absence-from-post rule and also to obtain the best possible competition for the Cadets. Lieut. Commander Harvey Harman, athletic director of the Iowa Seahawks, reported he was going ahead with plans to carry out the schedule.

Great Lakes has scheduled all but one of its games within the 9th Naval District and six of them at home. None of the Great Lakes games will require the Sailors to be absent from the post for even 48 hours. Work is being rushed on completion of a football stadium at Great Lakes to seat 35,000.

Not Be Affected

Arch Ward, sports editor of the Chicago Tribune, which annually sponsors the All-Star game, said the game between the collegiate All-Stars and the Washington Redskins at Northwestern University's Stadium, Aug. 25, would not be affected by the Navy regulations that read: "Individuals who are or have been prominent in sports will not engage in contests away from their stations except as members of a team representing that activity."

Ward said Steve Juzwik, formerly of Notre Dame, is the only Great Lakes player listed on the All-Star roster, which this year will have a squad of around 70, one of the largest in the history of the series.

Strong Team

"We can place a strong team on the field without the use of Naval men," Ward added.

Indications are that the All-Star game will be played before a sell-out crowd of 50,000.

The 48-hour rule will make it necessary for Notre Dame to make a flying trip to New York for its games with the Army. Notre Dame, loaded with Naval personnel, probably will leave for New York on Friday afternoon, arriving just in time to play, and return immediately.

Flam Continues March in Boys' Tennis Tourney

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 4 (AP)—Play in the National Junior and Boys' tennis tournament was halted yesterday afternoon by weather, with many singles and doubles matches moved to today, but there was an unbroken advance of favorites in the morning round.

Herbert Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif., top-seeded in the boys' division, advanced to the third round by blanking John Taylor of Tannersville, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0. Sixth-seeded Edwin Davis of Baton Rouge, La., also won, defeating J. Scott Donaldson of Minneapolis, 6—0, 6—1. Third-ranking Rodrigo Dellano of Laredo, Texas, eliminated Don Vought of Neenah, Wis., 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

In the Junior Division, second-seeded James Brink of Seattle downed David Brown of Toledo, 6—1, 6—1. Fourth-seeded Eugene Garrett of San Diego, Calif., defeated John Riihiluoma of Bermuda, 6—2, 6—1, and fifth-seeded Ed Ray of Taft, Texas, ousted Linton Baldwin of Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—4.

Michigan's top junior, Bob Espie of Kalamazoo, was eliminated by Billy Smith of Orlando, Fla., 6—2, 6—2.

Pulls Sport Rarity

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 4 (AP)—An Army baseball player pulled one of the sport's rarest plays—an unassisted triple play—during a service game here last night.

John Flemming of Philadelphia, first baseman for a Medical Corps unit, grabbed a shoestring liner with two men on base, touched first, and raced to second for the third out before an astonished runner between second and third could get back to safety.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	63	31	.670	
Pittsburgh	52	43	.547	11½
Brooklyn	52	47	.525	13½
Cincinnati	50	46	.521	13½
Chicago	45	49	.479	17
Philadelphia	44	54	.449	20½
Boston	40	52	.435	21½
New York	36	60	.375	28½

Results Aug. 3

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 4.
New York 5, Cincinnati 3.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	58	36	.617	
Washington	53	47	.530	8
Chicago	49	45	.521	9
Detroit	47	47	.500	11
Cleveland	46	47	.495	11½
Boston	46	49	.484	12½
St. Louis	42	51	.452	15½
Philadelphia	39	58	.402	20½

Results Aug. 3

Cleveland 11, Boston 9.
Detroit 4, New York 0.
New York 12, Detroit 4.
Washington 7, St. Louis 4.
Washington 3, St. Louis 0.
Only games scheduled.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Would You Like to Work for The Christian Science Monitor?

Have you one or two days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Staten Island, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church on Staten Island, New York, and preferably a resident of Staten Island.

Write H-14, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 613, 693 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, married, dependents; experienced credits, collections, office management, correspondence, mailings, detail etc., legal training, adaptable. Write Box M 15, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A TEACHER, Christian Scientist, of Spanish and music desires immediate position. Box A-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-Attendant, experienced (Christian Scientist), vicinity Garden City or Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.; sleep out. Write Box B 21, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

LADY wishes position, companion to lady or housekeeper for gentleman; references exchanged. Box A-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

MARBLE TOP FURNITURE

Other antiques, also sewing machine, any condition, wanted by RICHARD R. PINE, 16 Lowell Street, Boston. Cap 2076—Gar 4290.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1010. Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-7811.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1169 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

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FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 148 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR. CH. 4-1424.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

AUBUSSON TAP. (fine needlepoint), 6' 4" x 5' 4", hand made; will take offer. R. Seidenburg, 113 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 3603.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS
Free Appraisal. Call or write Han. 0538. S. S. Pearlstein & Sons, 135 Stuart Street, Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired Stored — Insured — Est. 1909. M. K. Soukikian, Copley Sq., Boston. Ken 3747.

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
213-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool, Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY Forge Village, Mass.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1216 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

COLLINGSWOOD

C. P. MOHRFELD, Inc.
24 Lees Avenue
Collingswood, N. J.

COAL FUEL OIL

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4000

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bellville 2-4184. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORRIS and BRODY
SUPERIOR MARKET
GROCERIES
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Free Quick Delivery 30 Greenwood Ave.
Or. 4-7715 East Orange

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
13 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave. Over Sears Roebuck

Chas. T. Horneber Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 3-6416

Scherf's Bakery
THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE BAKERY
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.

WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 2958—Nite Phone 3969-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"

Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 3-0083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Av., at Pierson Rd., So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9192

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
All Canning Supplies
Tennis Equipment
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS HARRIS
Montclair's Department Store
★
Summer Hours: 9 to 5:30
Saturdays: 9 to 12:30

NOW
OPEN SUNDAYS
11:30 A. M.-8 P. M.
Package Ice Cream Only
BOND'S
ICE CREAM

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove Street. Montclair 2-5980

LAZARUS
PRINTING CO.
34 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
•Printing•Stationery•OfficeSupplies
Call Charles E. Placeus, Mitchell 2-2838

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO 3-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
60 PARK PLACE
NEWARK, N. J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NEW BRUNSWICK

Phone 6455-W
Gift Shop
BERTHA LUISE GIFTS
209 New York Ave.
New Brunswick, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-0550. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	A	B	B	I	T	S
E	▨	C	A	N	O	E
N	O	▨	T	E	N	T
O	R	B	▨	Z	▨	U
I	C	O	N	▨	P	L
R	H	O	▨	S	E	A
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O	D	E	▨	B	S	S
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G	E	A	R	▨	T	E
I	G	L	O	O	▨	P
N	O	S	E	G	A	Y

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9810 321 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1300
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Stencheverts
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

Passaic 2-2841-2
SHERMAN PRINTING COMPANY
A Modern Printing Service
12 PASSAIC AVENUE
PASSAIC, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J3. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St. Tel. PL. 6-2637
Good News for Our Readers
MEN AND WOMEN
Enjoy the amazing comfort of a shoe that really fits.
The Conformal Personalized Shoe is a treat for one that wants comfort. Stop in our shop and be convinced.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
SAM'S SHOE SHOP

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
305 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

F. A. KIRCH and CO.
Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0572

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
Delicious summertime meals —moderately priced.
Luncheons---Dinners
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 40c up
Dinners 55c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A. M. to 3 A. M.
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
885 Newbury Street COM. 8270

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

HACKENSACK, N. J.

ELKS' CLUB *Restaurant*
Open to the Public
Adequate free parking space
W. L. Seubert, Mgr.
WEEKDAY LUNCHEONS 60c
WEEKDAY DINNERS 85c—up
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00—up
Union St., nr. Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.
Closed Mondays

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-3400

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daily and Sunday Dinners..85c-$1
Main 4-5500

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.
Managers of restaurants advertised in The

NEW JERSEY
(Continued from previous page)

RIDGEWOOD

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store: 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD 6-5066—67
Plant Store: 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete outfitters to men and boys
NEW OVERCOATS ARE IN NOW
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

TEANECK

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
Friendly Service in a Friendly Atmosphere
740 Chestnut Avenue
Opposite Municipal Parking Lot

TRENTON

Yards
HATS
Fall Styles
Second Floor 4 No. Broad Street

MAYFAIR THEATRE
TRENTON
Presenting
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN
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You'll say it is the most natural you've ever had.
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Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
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Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
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CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
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YORK

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
430 West King Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Esaias (Matt. 12:17)—*E-za'-yas* (*e* quick-long as in *e*vent, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *a*ccount). By Webster's second choice, *e-zi'-as* (*e* quick-long, *i* long, *a* clipped-short). The second pronunciation is prevalent in Britain. A way to divide the syllables that recognizes the original Hebrew make-up of the name is *E-sa-ias*. The same for *I-sa-iah*. This seems to account for Webster's first choice of long *a* for the middle syllable in each case. A *z* sound for the *s* of the second syllable is called for.

"Esaias" is the name of Isaiah, as it comes into English through New Testament Greek.

Evangel—*E-van'-jel* (first *e* quick-long as in *e*vent, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Formerly employed to signify the New Testament and its message generally, and dating from the fourteenth century; but that use is now archaic. In the way of adjective it means "bringing good news," as its Greek derivation requires. Then, with the force of a noun, it stands for a "bringer of good news."

Impartation—*Im'-par-ta'-shun* (*i* short, first *a* as in *a*rm, second long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

"To give a part of" is the idea of the verb "impart," going in English from the fifteenth century. A noun coinage, "impartment," is current some time before the seventeenth century. Supplanting "impartment" is the nineteenth-century "impartation," to signify the "act of imparting." Based on the Latin verb *partire*, "to share."

Israel (Gen. 32:28)—*Iz'-ra-el* (*i* short, *a* quick-long as in *a*chaotic, *e* short). By Webster's second choice, *iz'-ri-el* (both *i*'s short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). *Z* sound for the *s*, by Webster's authority.

As an appellation for Jacob, it seems to carry its etymological force of "God preserves."

Peniel (Gen. 32:30)—*Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *pen'-i-el* (first *e* and the *i* short, second *e* clipped-short).

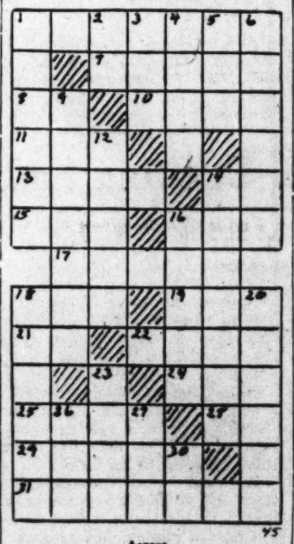
Etymology seems to have a bearing in the passage in Genesis: "Face to face," or something of like import. The locality, while uncertain, must lie east of the Jordan River, being described as on the Jabbok.

Resident—*Rez'-i-dent* (first *e* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

A participle formation, flourishing since the fourteenth century as an adjective, from the Latin *residere*, "to sit down," "to remain" in a place. It has a formal and dignified connotation or two that an equivalent Anglo-Saxon word or phrase might lack. A sort of courtesy, no doubt, clings to certain classic derivatives, which got attached to them back along in controversial periods of English discourse.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail were what?
7—What did Hiawatha build from yellow bark of a birch tree?
8—Not any.
10—What was the abode of Alp which "was on the shore" in "Siege of Corinth"?
11—Globe.
12—What is a monumental portrait statue?
14—Plural (abbr.).
15—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
16—Debussy describes what in his famous "La Mer"?
17—Where are the Karakoram Mountains?
18—Poem.
19—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
21—Where is Annapolis Royal (abbr.)?
23—What is an obelisk shape?
24—What is a termination in many commercial or popular names of substances?
25—A cogwheel is what?
28—Symbol for tellurium.
29—What is a temporary Eskimo hut made of snow blocks in shape of a dome?
31—What is a bunch of flowers or herbs?

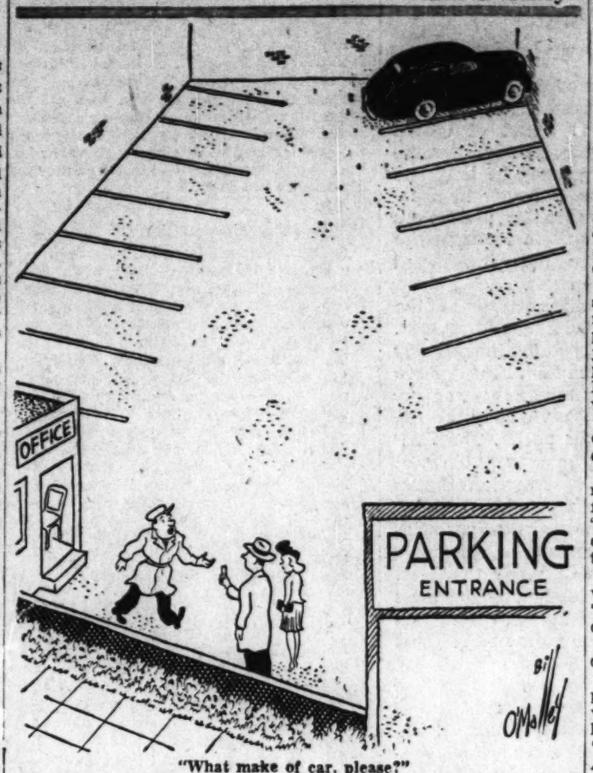
Down

1—What French painter was one of most important of Impressionist school?
2—What is westernmost province of Dominion of Canada (abbr.)?
3—Flying fox is what?
4—Who is the admiral's daughter in opera "D'Adriana"?
5—Measure of weight.
6—What is a small, short hair, seta, or bristle?
9—If someone sent you a flower of the gods, it would be what (pl.)?
13—What city of Iowa was named for son of a famous American pioneer?
14—In European countries, a tiller of the soil is called what?
16—Simple Simon tried to carry water in what?
18—Who is titular hero of a Tchaikovsky opera?
20—How did Goldilocks feel after eating and sitting around in home of Three Bears?
23—What Dutch artist painted "The Jolly Trio"?
26—Self.
27—Fish eggs.
30—Who was a king of Bashan?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun

—Bill O'Malley



"What make of car, please?"

Daily Anecdote

On Good Authority

Leoncavallo enjoyed hearing his music praised. Sometimes he very cleverly elicited compliments from strangers who did not recognize him by pretending to find fault with his compositions, trusting to his hearers to come to their defense.

One day while passing through the town of Forli, in Italy, the composer came across a performance of his "Pagliacci," and decided to visit the theater incognito.

Seated next to Leoncavallo was a bright-eyed young lady whose rapt attention and frequent applause bespoke a wholehearted enjoyment of the opera. The composer pretended to be unmoved. Presently the young lady inquired why he did not applaud.

"Oh," said Leoncavallo, "the opera displeases me. It is the work of a bungling amateur."

"This motif," he continued, humming a few measures, "was stolen from Bizet. This," humming again, "was filched from Beethoven." He calmly proceeded to tear the opera to pieces.

His companion regarded him with an expression of deep pity. "Is what you said your honest opinion?" she finally inquired.

"Entirely so," replied Leoncavallo.

The next morning the composer was scanning the newspaper, when to his great astonishment he discovered a column headed: "Leoncavallo on his 'Pagliacci.'" And there he found reported in pitiless detail every disparaging word he had said about his treasured "Pagliacci!"

On the Thoughtful Side

Youngstown, Ohio

There has been much in the papers recently about race rioting, so I thought this little incident was worth bringing to the public's attention.

While going about my work recently I was riding in one of our local buses. Two young white girls were seated close by chatting happily. A lame colored man entered the bus with the aid of his cane. He was about 35 years of age. He had to stand as all the seats were filled by this time.

One of the girls noticed him and immediately offered him her place. He politely refused and said he could manage.

This incident must have taught many on that bus a lesson. One woman, as she was getting off, commended the girl for her thoughtfulness. There would be fewer race riots in this country if we all could be as thoughtful.

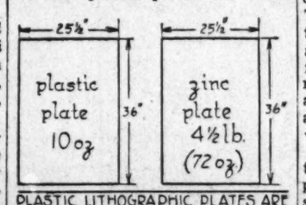
Miss J. H.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Printing Plates May Be Made of Plastics?

Aluminum and zinc are critical materials. Their scarcity for civilian use has resulted in a shortage of plates for some 3,000 commercial lithographers. Eventual relief of this shortage is seen in the recent development of plastic printing plates.

These plastic plates are made from Polyvinyl alcohol resin.



PLASTIC LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES ARE LIGHTER THAN METAL PLATES.

Polyvinyl alcohol has been used for some time as a coating on zinc plates to improve that metal's printing qualities by allowing it to carry about 25 per cent more ink without smudging and by reducing or eliminating its grain.

Recently it was observed that the actual printing was from the plastic rather than from the metal, and it became evident that some other base could be substituted for the zinc and aluminum, much needed for shells and airplanes.

As a result of experiments, the plastic now is not only used as the printing surface but also is incorporated in paper used as a base. The polyvinyl alcohol resin gives the paper the necessary strength and stability and makes it ready for a waterproof coating of another resin. Two sheets thus prepared are laminated to form the base, and the printing surface is made with a coating of alcohol plastic.

The printing image is formed in the same manner as with metal plates. The plastic surface is sensitized with bichromate of ammonia. It is exposed to light, treated with developing ink, developed in water, etched, and placed on the press.

Colored maps and military documents for the Army are made from plastic plates, and the plates even are used by the Army's mobile field printing units.

Plastic plates give approximately the same number of impressions as metal plates.—W. P. Keasbey

Wide World

Jailed—One Auto

It happened in San Angelo, Texas. Capt. Robert M. Perry, provost marshal of the local bombardier school, uses this effective means to display to car owners at the school that there's a speed limit these days. The owner of this car found out that the speed limit is enforced.

NEWS ITEM — GETTING THE LATEST WAR NEWS IN THE COUNTRY.

WHAT'S THE WAR NEWS TODAY, MAYNARD?
I DUNNO— I HAVEN'T SEEN A PAPER YET
MAIL
ANY THING NEW ON THE WAR FRONTS, PHIL?
I DUNNO— I AIN'T HAD TIME TO READ A PAPER TODAY
HI-YA, ELMER— WHAT'S THE WAR NEWS TODAY?
DUNNO! MY RADIO'S BUSTED
WHAT'S THE WAR NEWS TODAY, DEAR?
I DON'T KNOW! SEEMS TO BE A MILITARY SECRET UP HERE
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How About Pillows?*

By Le Pelley

IF WE'RE REALLY GOING TO SLEEP OUT IN A TENT, WHERE'S IT GOING TO BE ??
I'VE PICKED A PLACE IN THE WOODS BY THE RIVER
OVER THERE SOMEWHERE..
..SEEMS TO ME IT'S A BIT FAR FROM CIVILIZATION..
CIVILIZATION ? WHAT DO YOU WANT WITH CIVILIZATION ????
WELL.. SUPPOSE YOU WANTED ANOTHER BLANKET OR SOMETHING..
CIVILIZATION !! BLANKETS !!
PHOOEY....
WELL... JUST A SMALL BLANKET.. GOOD NIGHT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Could Be Talking Too Much!*

By Rodgers

Phew!
After all the arguing I've done for Blackie and my idea of persuading the crows to stay away from the farm this summer-
I only hope the idea works!
After all, Blackie didn't promise. In fact he didn't even say he would consider it-
I just asked him to think it over! That's all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bringing Schumann Up to Date*

By The Hagers

"Let's have some music," said Claudette. "We'll play a classical duet."
We started Schumann's "Träumerei". It sounded strange. I wondered why.
"Claudette," I quacked, "there's something wrong! Those notes in Schumann don't belong."
"Some new notes, Unk, I thought I'd add. That boogie-woogie isn't bad!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crime and Punishment

An "average" American was asked the other day: "What would you do with Mussolini if his fate were in your hands?" The reply was: "Turn him over to Haile Selassie."

To dispose of "nil" Duce in this way would doubtless appeal to the sense of poetic justice which most people feel. But if there was anything savage in the suggestion, those who responded to it should read Haile Selassie's statement on the question of punishment for Mussolini.

In turning the former Italian dictator over to the Emperor whose position and people were among the early victims of the present international crime wave, the nations would be preparing no Roman holiday. Asked whether Ethiopia would request permission to punish Mussolini the Emperor of that brutally wronged country has replied:

> . . . However important it is that Mussolini should be punished, this is only the negative aspect of re-establishing the principles of international justice. Ethiopia is less interested in vengeance for the past than in justice for the future. It is much more important to Ethiopia to be given the opportunity to share in the building and maintaining of international institutions that will prevent the rise of political bullies trampling on the rights of small nations.

This is exactly the attitude with which all nations should regard the punishment of international criminals after this war. It need not promise, however, that one of the criminals shall escape paying "the last farthing." In many cases where agents of tyranny have ordered or willingly executed orders of a brutal nature against defenseless peoples, any attempt to forgive the individuals explicitly concerned might only lead to vast, impersonal outbreaks of violence in which many more innocent people would be victims.

It is not for the benefit of the criminals but of international society and civilization that punishment should be undertaken from the standpoint set forth by Haile Selassie. Society cannot be reorganized by orgies of revenge; civilization is not advanced by measures that appeal to the basest emotions in individuals.

Evidently international wisdom is not the monopoly of great Powers. Both in the twilight of world security as organized after World War One and in the dim but definite dawn of a new era of world security, the Emperor of small Ethiopia has spoken with dramatic significance.

When the night of international chaos was closing down he asked the free world, from the rostrum of the League of Nations, "What answer shall I take back from you to my people?" There was to be no answer until World War Two had swept the old hopes and fears away. And now the same voice is heard in as epochal a warning: "Mussolini's downfall only clears a path for the forces of justice to emerge."

Home Front "Foot Soldiers"

America, with millions of men in khaki, is so absorbed in the war effort that the inclination has been to overlook a small but very essential uniformed group at home—Uncle Sam's postmen. Yet more than any other organization they keep the Nation's martial machinery moving. It is the mailman who carries the correspondence relating to huge war contracts, who delivers Johnny Doughboy's summons from the induction board, who carries his tension-relieving letters from replacement centers, and brings welcome allotment checks to hundreds of homes.

War has considerably increased the responsibilities of the postman. Not only is he carrying a sharply increased amount of mail, but he must answer tactfully the anxious questions of those who have sons in the service. Many a perplexed parent has been soothed by an explanation of how difficult it is to write while one is undergoing "boot camp" training. Newspapers recently carried the story of a postman who broke (or at least bent) regulations to deliver a long-expected "V" mail letter which had arrived after the Saturday morning delivery, in order to spare an anxious mother a week end of worry.

In contrast to the many unfamiliar faces one sees in department stores or offices, replacing employees who have gone to work in airplane plants or other well-paying war industries, the ranks of the postmen have undergone little change. A smart salute, then, to these un-weaponed soldiers on the home front.

Flying Toward Victory

Evidence accumulates to indicate that progress toward victory for the United Nations is ahead of official schedule. Wise observers warn that the distance still to go may be long and that it can be made longer by complacency. Yet pessimistic predictions have a highly uncertain footing since much of Allied power today is equipped with seven-league boots.

On the thirty-sixth anniversary of the air arm of the United States Army, Gen. Henry H. Arnold reported that already this year Army fliers have made more than 100,000 combat flights over enemy territory. Italy lies virtually at the mercy of Allied air power. The RAF has stepped up its tremendous blows at German cities and the American Eighth Air Force is growing rapidly and has proved that it can carry daylight raids far into the German interior. Now word has escaped from Germany that Nazi air power will be leashed by shortages of gasoline caused by the destruction of refineries in the raid on the great Rumanian field at Ploesti.

Indeed, from the Axis end, Allied air power must damage morale even more than it does material targets. The devastation wrought cannot be concealed and German newspapers frankly say it may be more than the people can endure. The order to evacuate Berlin is a signal confession of inability to defend the capital which Göring promised would never be touched. And air weakness is progressive. The failure to defend factories cuts down plane and fuel production. Inability to prevent destruction of transport weakens every form of Axis war effort. Reduced air resistance decreases United Nations' losses, enhances their ratio of superiority and ability to saturate defenses.

German air power has not cracked. It apparently has abandoned bomber construction and is concentrating on defense. It may for some time be able to maintain resistance over wide areas by shifting forces. But Allied wings are strengthening at such a speed that statesmen are shortening their estimates of the distance to victory.

Education for Tomorrow Today

The fact that in the midst of total war Britain launches a White Paper on Education, with plans for discussion and legislative action in Parliament by fall, indicates how important to national development Britain's leaders consider the schools.

True, the proposed reforms are not entirely a wartime fruitage. Many were ready for launching just before the war and therefore have been delayed, not produced, by wartime conditions. Considering the pressure of the past three years, however, it should be highly gratifying to educators everywhere that educational reform is included by Parliament along with other postwar measures and thereby given the foundation place in plans for building a better world which education deserves but too seldom is granted.

The trend of the proposed reforms is to open up schooling to more children. School-leaving age is to be pushed up to 16, with part-time schooling, at the employers' expense, compulsory to 18. The academic so-called secondary schools, for the masses the sole channel to the universities but hitherto available only through competitive scholarship unless a fee could be afforded, are to be made free. "Special place" examinations are to be abolished, and the schools themselves reorganized along three lines: academic or college preparatory, general, and technical. Teacher recruiting and training, school lunches, local boarding schools under State supervision, and regular religious instruction are among other proposals.

In Britain, central administration is an educational tradition. Most Americans, with their ideal of State and local control of education, would have none of it. But the high place education's affairs should hold in representative government need not depend on whether Federal or State control is the tradition. American educators, also, are aware of needed reforms, not least among them this same urgency to open up schooling to all the children.

The time to help the schools is not at some distant future after other problems are settled, as is too often their lot; but now—always now. For as in Britain so in America, Disraeli's statement, quoted by Britain's Education Minister in the White Paper, equally applies: "Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends."

Opinions may differ about the modern "Jive talk" of the 'teen-agers, but we think "fag hag," their term for a girl who smokes, is at least descriptive.

Our Readers Say—

The Brewers Are Using Plenty

Reports that owing to a lack of grain for feed the Long Island, N. Y., duck-raisers will be forced to liquidate a considerable percentage of their product, and that for the same reason the price of eggs and fowls is expected substantially to increase, prompts the query: How much grain is being, or has been in the past year, used in the production of alcoholic beverages?

New York — WHIDDEN GRAHAM

[EDITOR'S NOTE—The latest available figures, from the United States Department of Agriculture, show 52,281,000 bushels of barley and 7,720,000 bushels of corn used for fermented malt liquors—beer and ale—during 1940. No grain is being used for spiritous liquors, as the distilling industry is now forbidden to make whisky, brandy, or gin, but must devote its efforts to manufacturing alcohol for the war effort.

The demand for beer, because of an Army policy of stocking post exchanges with the 3.2 per cent article and the increased amount of money in war workers' hands, is much greater than before the war—at least 20 per cent higher, it is estimated in New York—and on that account it is probable that greater amounts of grain are being used.]

Blueberries—"the Berries"

Having first tasted of New Hampshire's incomparable charm only a year ago, I am really pained that H. S. P. of West Mansfield, Mass., left out of his admirable tribute to blueberries the most delectable dainties of all—blueberry pancakes!

Ah! the thrill of getting up with the sun and picking the luscious darlings on the mountainside, the while the cook-what-am stirs up her batter in readiness! Blueberry pancakes with Vermont maple syrup! H. S. P. how *could* you forget them?

Chicago — ANNE MORTON

Next Conference at the Brenner Pass?

Mirror of World Opinion

Gotham Good Samaritan

One could wish that the story of an incident in another part of the city on that same night [of the Harlem riots] could have spread through Harlem as quickly as did that of the wounding of Private Robert Bandy. A Negro, William Brown, whose legs were crushed by a subway train, was saved by the quick action of a white soldier, Sergeant C. Wilkens. The soldier tore off his shirt and applied tourniquets while one of his companions called an ambulance. Had this story spread, a crowd might have gathered in front of St. Vincent's Hospital to pay tribute to a life saved as one did gather in front of Sydenham Hospital to protest the other affair.

There is, it seems to us, in the juxtaposition of these two incidents in one night a lesson for men and women of both races. Surely the common humanity which stirs one man to aid another in trouble is a better basis for human relations than intolerance or anger harbored and ready to burst into violence on any unexamined pretext and, oftener than not, to be wreaked on the blameless.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Patriots in Overalls

Six thousand employees at the St. Louis Ordnance Plant are foregoing their vacations to keep production of .30-caliber and .50-caliber cartridges moving. There isn't anything easy about work at the ordnance plant, in the roar of the machinery and the urgency for both production and quality. A week's vacation might well be coveted, for a break in the routine and a relief from strain. But 6,000 workers, nevertheless, are responding to the management's request. It is a story far more nearly typical of American labor's record in this war than the coal mine walkouts provoked by John L. Lewis.—*St. Louis Star Times.*

The Churches Prepare for Peace

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

If the methods used by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Denver are reasonably representative, more than 80,000,000 Americans want their churches to take part in formulating the peace. The research center samples popular opinion in each geographical section of the country, aiming at a proper proportion of "rich and poor, young and old, men and women," and minority groups. Lately it put this question up for answer:

> "Do you think that the churches should make plans for the kind of peace which should be established after the war, or don't you think this is a part of their work?"

The votes came back: "should make plans," 63 per cent; "not their work," 33 per cent; "undecided," 4 per cent. Two out of three persons queried favored church participation in peace planning.

This result reflects an awareness of the nature of the conflict between what Hitler called "two worlds." It displays, too, some understanding of the prerequisites of durable peace. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr writes in a recent issue of Fortune Magazine:

> "Every great crisis in world history epresents a breakdown both in the organization of civilization and in the life of a culture. It is a spiritual as well as a political and economic crisis."

And in a book by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, published late last week and reviewed on this page ("Challenge to Freedom"), the relation of the spiritual to the political crisis of these times is restated: "No other source of freedom has ever been discovered; if we cannot accept its spiritual foundation, there is no foundation . . . Hitler . . . with swift intuition recognized religion as the enemy." One of the "Four Freedoms" is freedom of religion.

Evidently a majority of free people recognize religion as their friend, their ally, their support.

But the churches had accepted responsibility for helping to plan the peace long before the Research Center switched on its green light. The scope and depth of inquiry being conducted among church leaders and laymen on postwar policies would amaze anyone who has not been fully aware of this encouraging development in public education, with its significant religious background.

The work of church groups is by no means confined to conferences and discussion meetings, important as many of these are. Out of the organizations which promote such meetings there flows a stream of well-thought-out publications on peace questions. These include expertly prepared outlines to guide individual and group study, regular reports on group activities, bibliographies of important books on world affairs, and other guideposts.

One outstanding example of the churches' contribution to education is the program called "The Six Pillars of Peace." This is the work of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The wording of the "pillars"—six statements of postwar aims—shows their authors to have been idealists guided by practical understanding of political actualities.

Favorable comment on this program has appeared in this newspaper under the signatures of such lay leaders as Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, Francis B. Sayre of the State Department, Senator Joseph H. Ball, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York. And the "Six Pillars" have just been endorsed by leaders of the British Council of Churches.

The endorsement shows that American and British views on postwar organization are moving in the same direction, even where some had expected sharp differences of opinion. Its effect will be felt far beyond the council rooms of religious leaders.

Meanwhile the education of churchgoers as to the position of their country in the world promises to develop a political factor for peace which will be the stronger because based on a Christian concept of brotherhood.

Why Mr. McNutt Is Drafting Fathers

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Is it wise to draft fathers?

Congress is sure to discuss this question in the two weeks between its return on September 14 and the October 1 date set by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt for the first general draft of fathers.

Typical of the objection to be raised is that of Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D), of South Carolina. "We've got more soldiers now than we need," he declared. "If we induct fathers, we break up the family and make the family dependent on the state. Then, our next generation of rulers will be raised in incubators."

Actually, there is more than meets the eye in the forthcoming draft of fathers. It is really an experiment in population planning. In taking fathers away from their families, the Government is planning not for quantity but for quality in generations to come. To meet the demands of the military forces, the War Manpower Commission had the choice of sending practically all the Nation's most talented young men into battle or selecting fathers of a wider age range. It chose the latter.

Government planners are frankly alarmed at what happened in France and to some extent in England in the last war. A choice group of the population was killed in the prime of life. Some historians are blaming the second World War on the assumption that the generation that could have prevented it by wise thinking and acting was buried in Flanders Field in World War I.

* * *

The age group that is taken off to war is generally that which makes the most famous scientific discoveries. The most famous poems are generally written by men and women before they reach middle age. During these years men carry on their shoulders the burden of educating the children, of supporting the women, of caring for the old. If this age group is badly depleted, new social problems are created.

By drafting fathers, Selective Service will be able to leave at home young leaders in various fields of essential achievement. Young men of vision and skill will be left at home to design the airplanes and automobiles of the future. Talented young chemists will be able to work peacefully in their laboratories. The test henceforth as to whether a man should go to war will not be whether he is married and has a family, but whether his employer says his activities are essential to the support of the war effort.

It is true that the drafting of fathers may cause an increase in juvenile delinquency, in cases where mothers cannot do an adequate job of disciplining, but in many cases the father will be exempt under the "hardship" clause. Great responsibility will lie in the hands of local draft boards in making such decisions.

* * *

A few months ago, Mr. McNutt was hoping to start Government scholarships for the training of exceptionally bright young folks who might prove to be future national leaders, but that plan was dropped because of the expense involved. Now he is trying to accomplish much the same thing by means of Selective Service.

The only way that fathers as well as the Nation's future leaders could both stay home would be by contraction of the Army and Navy. Together they have asked for 10,800,000 men this year, figuring that the United Nations must have not only as many fighters but more than its enemy. The Allied military planners evidently take no stock in the strategy of Gideon of the Old Testament, who on instructions from the Lord reduced his army from 32,000 to 300 to conquer the Midianites.

The military does not agree with Senator Smith when he says: "We've got more soldiers now than we need."

Malthus had a theory that wars had to come every so often to carry off the excess population of the world, but this is probably the first time that any nation attempted to save out its future leaders at the same time it gives the Army the best fighters.

The Wide Horizon

Why Not a Sliding Wage Scale?

By Franklin Snow

For several weeks, a procession of railroad employees has been stepping on to the witness stand before the National Railway Labor Board emergency panel to substantiate the claims of the operational unions for a wage-increase of 30 per cent, with a minimum rise of $3 per day.

Yet there are broader factors involved than the mere hearing, and adjudication, of this demand—factors of even deeper significance than its temporary effect upon the "inflationary spiral" or upon the current alleged needs of the rail employees. More basic than these immediate questions is that of the future status of an entire industry—and that means the welfare of its million employees, besides its many security-holders.

To consider the testimony on its immediate elements, one might be skeptical of the broad assertion of a union leader that "rail employees cannot buy even the bare necessities of life on their present pay." For the unions' own witnesses—actual, working railroaders—cited their recent monthly salaries, such as $349 for a freight conductor in New England; $361 for a fireman in the Northwest; $350 for a passenger conductor in California, who made only ten round-trips a month, and $341 for a brakeman-ticket collector in the East, who made 13 round-trips monthly. Enginemen, on some Eastern runs earn $389 a month in passenger service and work only ten days a month!

* * *

It is not, however, the purpose of this article to judge the wage-case either on its merits or on the earnings of individuals who may, in some cases, earn more than some of their confreres. Basically, the question involved is just how much higher railroad wages can go and still provide jobs.

Would it not, in the end, be wiser for the unions and the railroad managers to devise a sliding scale of wages, based upon operating net income of the railways, regionally? There could be a base wage for a specific job (devoid of all the devious "classifications" which have become grafted on the railroad wage-schedules). This base pay might be computed on the normal net income of the railroads for a three-year period such as 1936-1938. Then, as the net increased, the employees would benefit, in percentage terms in their own wages; while if the net diminished, the wages would automatically be reduced, although with a minimum below which they could not go, without a joint agreement.

Not only would such a method serve as an incentive for all employees to be as efficient and economical in their work as possible, and to try to solicit as much business for the railways as they could, but it would eliminate the perennial demands by the unions.

The unions may perhaps hope that the Government will be forced to take over the railroads. There is no reason to believe that government-owned railways would be any more liberal with employees. Post Office workers suffered several years of rising costs before they obtained nominal pay increases.

In a broader sense, the welfare of the carriers is essentially the same as that of their employees; the latter will lose, also, should the railroads suffer adversity at the end of the war.

* * *

It requires little perspicacity by anyone to foresee the postwar problems the rails will face. With countless new airplanes, produced at mass-production costs, cutting in not only on their passenger traffic but on mail and express business as well; with cargo-planes carrying a volume of freight business; with many discarded Army trucks sold at low rates, entering upon highway service at the expense of railroad tonnage; with resumption of ocean shipping both coastwise and intercoastal through the Panama Canal—all these may affect rail income adversely.

There is every indication that the only way the rails can retain a substantial volume of postwar passenger and freight traffic is by substantial reductions in rates. And such reductions will mean that wages, also, must be cut. If the employees resist (and are successful), it merely means that many of them will be without jobs for there will not be enough work for them.

A more co-operative approach to this problem by the railroads and the unions is earnestly to be desired, in the mutual interests of each and of the public. After reviewing wage-cases, and reading most of the published testimony of each for many years, the writer is convinced that a sliding scale of wages, based upon profits, would enable the railroads and their employees to hold their own in the intensive battle for postwar business between all the varying agencies of transport.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months....$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.